

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Voyagers to . . . where?

Earth has launched its grandest gesture of outreach to the stars. The Voyager flight to the fringes of the solar system and beyond symbolizes an expansion of human thinking that risks being taken for granted in an age suffused with wonders. But everyone ought to seize it as an occasion for "roaming in thought over the Universe," in the poet Whitman's phrase of a century ago. Considering today's fresh interest in the workings of the human mind and the application of religion to daily life, such thoughtful roaming will inevitably go from the physical universe to the mental universe and the spiritual universe.

Whitman in his roaming saw what was good "hastening towards immortality" and what was evil hastening to become "lost and dead." Sometimes the reverse seems to be happening on earth today. But, for those willing to lift their sights, a universe of love, order, and justice becomes less dim and distant and more a vivid spiritual ideal sustaining those who grasp it throughout their earthly round.

The Voyager venture has the potential not only for performing its unprecedented scientific tasks but for giving a lift-off to earthbound thought. Next week Voyager 1 is scheduled to follow — and then overtake — the slower Voyager 2 on the way to outer planets such as Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus. The Pioneer

spacecraft have already covered some of the distance. But the Voyagers will be sending back unparalleled floods of data. The analysis of it will be the work of generations, assuming all goes well. Despite some snags in the early stages of the first Voyager flight, it appeared that things will be going well.

Having left the solar system some years from now, Voyager 2 will carry what astronomer Carl Sagan aptly calls a "bottle into the cosmic ocean." This is a metal recording disc made to last a billion years. From the sound of a kiss . . . to greetings in 60 languages . . . to a symphony by Beethoven . . . to a blues by Louis Armstrong . . . this record with its player would give beings in outer space a sample of what the earth is like if they happen to find the wandering Voyager. It also carries a message from United States President Jimmy Carter saying: "We hope someday, having solved the problems we face, to join a community of galactic civilizations."

A right and noble aim. Imagine actually sending the kind of message which used to be the stuff of science fiction! But the operative phrase is "having solved the problems." Here is where the people of earth, who will not be riding a Voyager in person for a while, must continue to explore those mental and spiritual universes in which the answers lie.

Brutality in black Africa

The distressing ordeal of two Western newsmen detained in the Central African Empire, deep in the heart of tropical Africa, does nothing to engender confidence that such black nations are yet handling their affairs competently. Veteran foreign correspondent Michael Goldsmith of the Associated Press received particularly rough, inhumane treatment, some of it directly at the hands of Emperor Bokassa I, as the leader of the country now styles himself. Mr. Goldsmith, a Briton, was imprisoned for 90 days and brutally treated before his release, apparently on suspicion that he was a South African agent. American Jonathan Randal of the Washington Post was more fortunate, being detained only one week. He too was denounced by the Emperor as a spy.

Meanwhile, in the nearby country of Uganda, headed by another African dictator, President Idi Amin, further executions were reported by refugees. Specifically, three prominent Ugandan

newsmen were said to have been shot by a firing squad for the crime of insulting the President. Such incidents as these unfortunately draw attention to the worst aspects of black regimes in some of the independent African states. They do not for a moment justify the racial repressions of the white-minority governments of Rhodesia and South Africa, farther south on the African continent. But to some whites, in Africa and elsewhere, it seems as if the serious shortcomings of the latter two countries are repeatedly headlined, whereas the misdeeds of the black nations seldom receive as much emphasis.

Emperor Bokassa has not indulged in violence to the extent that President Amin has. But the conduct of both men nevertheless lends credence to criticism of the black African community as a whole. They should not be regarded as typical; but neither should their wrongdoings go unnoticed and unrebuted.

'Son of Sam' sensationalism

Now that the furor that permeated New York City during the tragic "Son of Sam" murder has subsided, many journalists, lawyers, and uninvolved spectators are reviewing the handling of the case by the news media and police. Like many such reviewers, we are not pleased with what we saw and heard.

Not only were the killings and shootings a tragedy for New Yorkers, but the case should not have been exploited to death by sensational journalism. Exploitation and sensationalism easily appeared to be the norm for too many in the media, and there remains a disturbing possibility that the alleged mentally unstable murderer was encouraged by the widespread publicity surrounding his need to commit further atrocities.

Such stated objectives are less emotionally exciting than Mao's dramatic upheavals designed to bring about a revolution. In the case of the "Son of Sam" killer, which prompted the president of the American Bar Association and others to question whether the alleged assailant, David R. Berkowitz, can now receive a fair trial.

The conduct of two lawyers who attempted to sell taped interviews with the suspect to the media was reprehensible and rightly prompted an investigation by the New York State Bar Association and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Their discredit, several members of the media rejected the lawyers' offer of their services.

Unfortunately, the 44-caliber killings are only part of a growing trend toward sensationalizing criminal sex and gossip in New York City newspapers. Even before Australian publisher Rupert Murdoch, noted for sensationalism, bought the city's only afternoon paper, the Post, the morning Daily News — with the biggest circulation of any U.S. city — was fulminating about exploitation of "softly the good of the public as well as 'hard' 'Son of Sam'" will be remembered as a shameful missed opportunity to display that responsibility.

Printed on Great Britain by King & Mottram, Ltd., London, W.C.2.
One Newgate Street, Bristol, U.K.
London Office: 1/8 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.



Monday, August 29, 1977

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Copyright © 1977 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
All rights reserved VOL. C2 NO. 126

Monday, September 5, 1977

60c U.S.

Moscow's Middle East message to Washington: 'Get tough with Israel'

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
On the eve of crucial talks with the Carter administration in Vienna, the Kremlin is sending the White House new signals on the Middle East.

As distilled from latest developments here, including five hours of talks between Kremlin officials and Yassir Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the signals are:

1. You Americans must be tougher with Israel. We want new peace talks in Geneva — but they depend on Israel's recognizing that security cannot lie in occupying or annexing other people's lands, or in denying the security of Palestinians.

2. Don't imagine we will water down our commitment to an independent Palestine state (the core issue of peace maneuvering).

3. Stop trying to cut the Soviets out of any new Geneva conference, as Secretary of State Cyrus Vance tried to do during his recent Mideast tour.

4. Since you have more influence over Egypt than we do right now, can you do anything to damp down the hostility between Egypt and Libya, which threatens to break out into fighting again?

These signals ran through such things as Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's two-hour private talk with Sen. George McGovern (D) of South Dakota Aug. 26, a Tass news agency interview with Mr. Arafat released Aug. 30, comments in the Soviet central press in recent weeks, and private contacts with Soviet sources by Western officials.

The Soviets appear anxious to register their views before Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Vance meet in Vienna Sept. 7-9. The talks will center mainly on strategic-arms limitation. But Western sources here say they will also include the Middle East.

Soviet anxiety is spurred by the realization that it has lost influence in the Arab world recently. Israeli pressure in southern Lebanon continues. Efforts to mend fences with Egypt have failed. Libya, ostensibly still in favor of Soviet policies, recently threw Soviet-supplied

*Please turn to Page 16

What S. Africa's bomb scare did for U.S./Soviet relations

By Joseph C. Harsch

The Carter administration seems to have its relations with the Soviet Union back in reasonably working order.

There was the first phase when the Carter emphasis was on "human rights." Moscow was startled. Useful business came to a halt. Communications were bristly and almost nonexistent.

A second phase was then opened with the

Commentary

Carter emphasis put on doing whatever useful business might be at hand. The first important business in Phase 2 has now been done.

That first successful business came in the form of Soviet-American cooperation in heading off what both Washington and Moscow believe was the intention of South Africa to set off a nuclear bomb test. Britain, France, and West Germany joined in the operation, cooperating with Moscow and Washington. Thus there

*Please turn to Page 16



Relief from Boston's summer heat just a split second away

New chart for China

China now has turned a page of history on the Mao era — and on the so-called "Cultural Revolution" disorders which were so disturbing a feature of Chinese life in the late 1960s. The just-concluded 11th Chinese Communist Party Conference has put its stamp of approval on fresh guidelines for the nation drawn up by the Party Chairman and leader, Huai Kuo-feng. It also endorsed the choice of men who will assist the Chairman in the immediate future.

How far the wheel has turned domestically since the "Cultural Revolution" chaos was indicated by the fact that five of the revolution's victims have been rehabilitated and placed on the new Politburo, the Chinese Communists' highest decisionmaking body.

It will become clearer in the months ahead how much change all the announced objectives and personnel shifts actually will cause in China's position with, for the moment, Mr. Huai's new team plainly charting a pragmatic technology (the latter once frowned upon), stability and economic progress, fewer restrictions on intellectuals and specialists, greater care about party discipline.

Such stated objectives are less emotionally exciting than Mao's dramatic upheavals designed to bring about a revolution.

In the province of Guangdong, the chairman of a government newspaper executive to air his personal views about United States-Russian detente.

But Sig Mickelson, president of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, was on solid ground when he observed the other day that detente "can't really be very solid if it is to be a matter only of softening the attitude between the leadership of each country, and does not include as well an exchange of information and ideas between their peoples."

Mickelson's complaint was aimed at the major effort: the Helmski pact, which calls for the "freer and wider dissemination of information" between the two ideological blocs.

In effect, Mickelson is challenging the administration of which he is a part to strive to convert the lofty but foggy generalization of the Helmski pact into clearly defined steps toward real detente. We hope the top-level strategists are listening. — The Seattle Times

A year after the 'Great Helmsman' China charts a more pragmatic course

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Peking

China is getting down to business.

That is the conclusion a visitor comes to after sitting remarks picked up during a week-long visit with the exploratory mission of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

But a tentativeness still hangs over the economic and cultural thaw as the country hears the first anniversary of the passing of Communist Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung. The relaxation is still guarded.

In a kindergarten 3½-year-olds still sing in praise of Chairman Mao. The director talks earnestly of the need for educational reform and a lessening of political instruction, which has treated the youngest children the same as adults.

High-school graduates still are sent to the countryside to do manual labor before they are eligible to go to college. But exceptions are being made for those with special aptitudes in foreign languages, sports, fine arts, and certain science subjects.

Machine shop workers still are expected to do their best — not for pay raises, but for face. Every month, small red flags are hung on a

wall chart beside the names of those who do well in production, study, discipline, cleanliness, and frugality. Yet there is talk of a coming conference on wages to decide whether raises or even bonuses are in order to increase production.

Songs, dances, and demonstrations bare unrestrained praise for Chairman Mao's successor, Huai Kuo-feng, and loudly proclaim the virtues of the current political line. Yet the rising star, twice-rehabilitated Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, declares, "There must be less empty talk and more hard work . . . we must revive and carry forward the fine tradition and style of modesty and prudence."

But while the changes are tentative, the signs of hope seem solid. Language tutors tell foreign diplomats of their relief that the turbulent Cultural Revolution inspired by Chairman Mao 11 years ago has been declared officially over. No one dares criticize Chairman Mao, but foreign residents here interpret that sense of relief as an indirect way of welcoming a hoped-for end to the stern, disruptive, and periodic ideological upheavals the Chairman continued to promote long after he came to power.

Opinions are elusive. Guides rarely speak in

When Pele scored the whole world cheered

By David A. Morris
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"Pele... Pele... Pele..."

The 70,000-strong crowd is on its feet in a tumultuous outpouring of jubilation, affection, and respect for the man who is perhaps the greatest, the most dazzling soccer player the world has ever known.

The "King" of the world's most popular sport, the man who more than any other has symbolized the soccer revolution of the past few years in the United States, had just scored what proved to be his last goal in championship soccer.

With a shot that propelled the ball like a bullet into the corner of the net, the New York Cosmos superstar helped his team to their 4 to 1 win over the Rochester Lancers in the North American Soccer

League final.

AP photo

Soccer played the Pele way

*Please turn to Page 16

NEWS

FOCUS

Italians farm out the dirty work

By David Willey

Rome
Italians encouraged by a dramatic rise in living standards, are refusing to do dirty work. And Italian firms unable to find sufficient numbers of their own nationals for unskilled manual labor are starting to employ migrant Arab workers.

In Reggio Emilia, in northern Italy, 115 Egyptians have taken jobs in iron foundries and metal works. The companies say they tried and failed to get Italians to do the work. One hundred more Egyptians are expected to arrive shortly.

This is a remarkable and historic social change in a country that has traditionally exported surplus labor to more highly industrialized European countries and to the United States to do jobs that the nationals of those countries were unwilling to do.

Italy is the only industrialized country in Western Europe that has carried out its post-World War II industrial development without a significant contribution by migrant labor. In Britain, it has been West Indians and Pakistanis; in France, Algerians; in West Germany, Turks and Yugoslavs; and in each country, Italians - all have taken on many jobs considered "unskilled," or "dirty," by its own nationals.

Some 2 million Italian migrant workers are still employed in other West European countries. But now for the first time their numbers are diminishing as unemployment grows and wages and social conditions back home have improved.

Skilled manual workers used to earn much less than white-collar workers in Italy. In 1962 a skilled mechanic would have earned about half the wages of a teacher. Today he has easily overtaken the teacher.

The growing power of the trade unions has meant that workers in the more highly industrialized northern half of the country enjoy social security benefits and pension rights undreamed of by the previous generation. Yet great inequalities remain in the poor, underdeveloped south, where almost three-quarters of Italy's unemployed are concentrated. A panel beater doing auto repair in Naples, for example, may earn \$50 a week while his counterpart in Turin makes more than twice that figure.

Until now Italy has been free from the racial tensions that have marked the use of migrant labor in France, Britain, and West Germany.

The employment of Egyptians in Reggio Emilia is not the first example of third-world nationals filling a social gap in Italy.

High wages and new compulsory social security payments by employers have led to a dramatic decrease in the number of domestic servants employed in Italy over the past 10 years. But girls from Ethiopia, a former Italian colony, and from the Philippines have been entering Italy by the thousands, many of them clandestinely, to enter domestic service at wages well below the official rates.

Many Italians are unhappy at this trend in migrant labor. The resulting racial problems in other European countries and in the United States ought to be a warning, they argue. And the high number of unemployed inside Italy makes the employment of migrants economic nonsense, according to Labor Ministry officials. The official statistics, which are notoriously unreliable, show more than 1 million unemployed, and if the number of underemployed is taken into account the true figure must be in excess of 2 million.

The fact remains, however, that the new generation of Italian workers is unwilling to take just any job that is going. The trend toward higher education standards (in theory if not in practice, due to overcrowded schools and universities) means that the son of a worker doing a manual job considered "unskilled" is unlikely to follow in his father's footsteps. The arrival of third world migrants to fill this social gap is likely to increase, not diminish, in the months and years to come.



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Italians want white collar jobs

count the true figure must be in excess of 2 million.

The British Government feels confident that the Carter speech will help bring new U.S. investment to Northern Ireland. Britain emphasizes that with 30 U.S. companies operating in Ulster, employing more than 18,000 workers (14 percent of the province's manufacturing workforce), the United States is the largest overseas investor in Northern Ireland. Britain believes that it is in the U.S. interest to see that Ulster runs smoothly and profits continue to accrue.

Within the past eight months, Ford, Goodyear, Hughes Tools, and other U.S. firms have approved additional investment of more than \$84 million, according to Ulster's British administrators. Secretary of State for Northern Ireland Roy Mason plans an October visit to the United States to drum up further investment.

From the British point of view, it would be both helpful and natural for President Carter to encourage new investment in Northern Ireland.

But Irishmen - both in the Irish Republic and in Northern Ireland - see major obstacles to such an endorsement.

The Irish Government in Dublin hopes that the President will "avoid appearing to bolster the present status quo." The key to the Carter speech, according to the Irish Government, is a call for political advance in Northern Ireland.

The Irish Government remains committed to power-sharing between Protestants and Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland. Seen from Dublin, the British Government has abandoned its earlier attempts to set up a power-sharing system for Ulster and so needs considerable prodding at the present time. If Britain does not pursue power-sharing more actively

Europe

Britain, Ireland welcome Carter Ulster speech

British hope for support, investment; Irish seek political encouragement

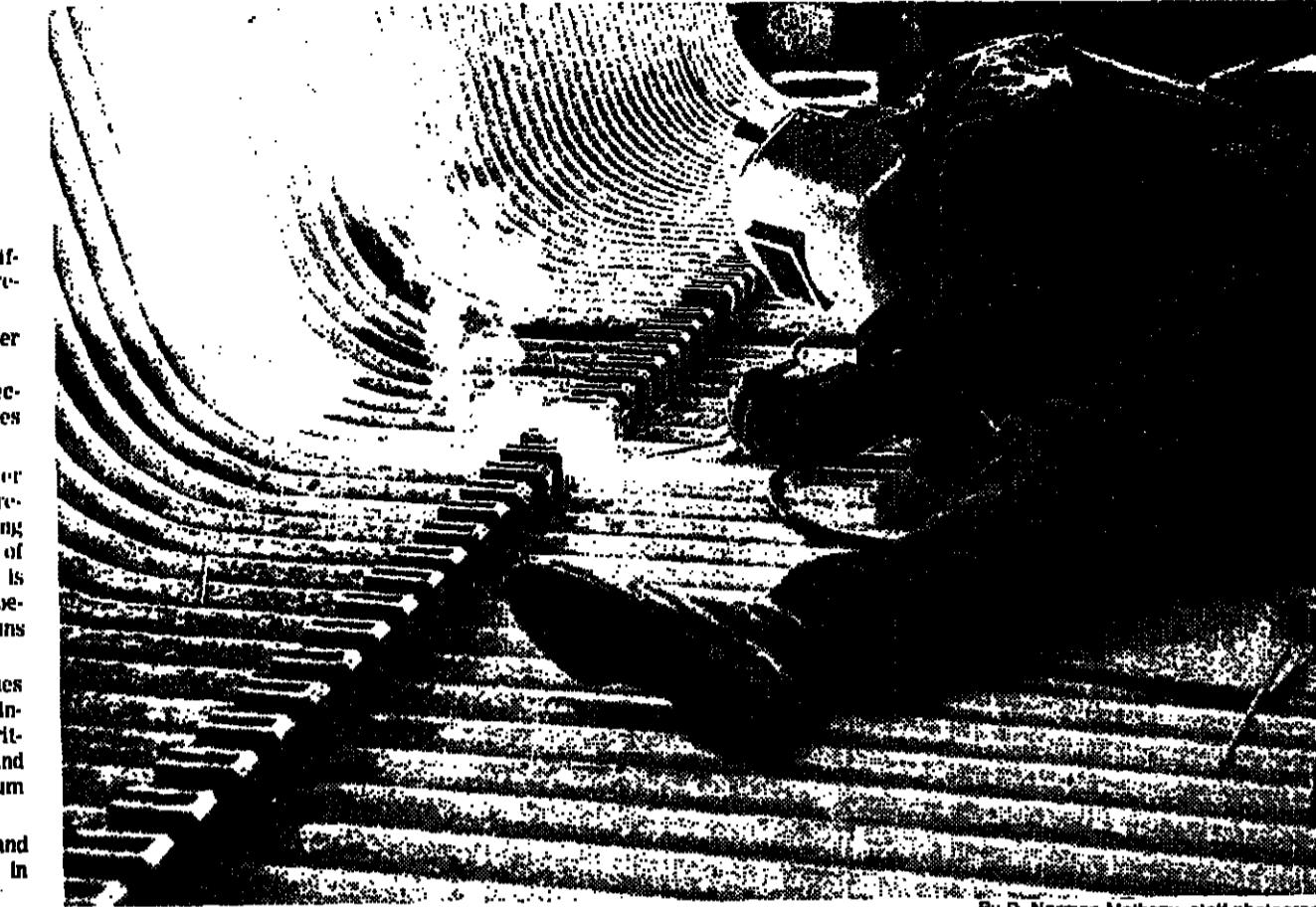
By Jonathan Harsch
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The British and Irish governments are looking for very different things from President Carter's speech on Northern Ireland released Aug. 30.

- Britain seeks a blank check, backing its present Ulster policies and encouraging fresh U.S. investment.

- Ireland seeks a U.S. endorsement of its own total rejection of the use of violence - but also wants the United States to "encourage political development" in Northern Ireland.

The British Government feels confident that the Carter speech will help bring new U.S. investment to Northern Ireland. Britain emphasizes that with 30 U.S. companies operating in Ulster, employing more than 18,000 workers (14 percent of the province's manufacturing workforce), the United States is the largest overseas investor in Northern Ireland. Britain believes that it is in the U.S. interest to see that Ulster runs smoothly and profits continue to accrue.



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Part of the Ulster puzzle: Belfast shipyard worker fits boiler pieces together for U.S. supertanker

under the gentle prodding from Dublin and perhaps from Washington, Irish leaders warn that terrorists of the illegal Irish Republican Army will revive their own form of prodding.

The Irish Government in Dublin hopes that the President will "avoid appearing to bolster the present status quo." The key to the Carter speech, according to the Irish Government, is a call for political advance in Northern Ireland.

The Irish Government remains committed to power-sharing between Protestants and Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland. Seen from Dublin, the British Government has abandoned its earlier attempts to set up a power-sharing system for Ulster and so needs considerable prodding at the present time. If Britain does not pursue power-sharing more actively

involves both parts of the community in Northern Ireland, protects human rights, and guarantees freedom from discrimination - a solution that the people in Northern Ireland as well as the government of Great Britain and Ireland can accept."

British Prime Minister James Callaghan said that "I welcome the President's rejection of violence," and that the U.S. statement is helpful since it recognizes that "a permanent solution can only come from the people of Northern Ireland."

Soviets, East bloc in full cry over 'neutron bomb'

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

horrible threat of nuclear holocaust and as a new obstacle to another Soviet-U.S. strategic arms reduction (SALT) accord.

Early last month all of Moscow's East European allies - Romania included - became involved, with the characteristic enthusiasm of scientists, professional people, labor unionists, and sportsmen in support of public protest declarations.

The new warheads claimed capacity for large-scale destruction of human life with minimal blast damage to buildings and the NATO evaluation as a potential "clean" tactical weapon against sudden attack have provided an emotive field for comment.

The Soviets have repeatedly castigated the Carter decision, both as an added, even more

horrible threat of nuclear holocaust, and as a new obstacle to another Soviet-U.S. strategic arms reduction (SALT) accord.

Early last month all of Moscow's East European allies - Romania included - became involved, with the characteristic enthusiasm of scientists, professional people, labor unionists, and sportsmen in support of public protest declarations.

The target is the so-called neutron bomb - now linked with the cruise missile as an object of Soviet unease - and President Carter's recent authorization of its continued development.

The new warheads claimed capacity for large-scale destruction of human life with minimal blast damage to buildings and the NATO evaluation as a potential "clean" tactical weapon against sudden attack have provided an emotive field for comment.

"Neither we nor mankind," he told a big meeting, "need new nuclear weapons, bombs

with neutrons, or other means of mass destruction designed to bring disaster more quickly to the target.

"What mankind needs is that these armaments be destroyed, that the hundreds of billions of dollars spent annually on the arms industry be allocated to faster economic and social progress."

Comment has been more emotional in other East European countries, including Poland, where one commentator bitterly implored the neutron warhead with Hitler's ga. chambers in the first public statement, in fact, from a ruling Communist leader.

Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, however, offered his own forthright comment, the first public statement, in fact, from a ruling Communist leader.

"Neither we nor mankind," he told a big meeting, "need new nuclear weapons, bombs

with neutrons, or other means of mass destruction designed to bring disaster more quickly to the target.

"Most comments draw contrasts between Mr. Carter's stand on human rights and his decision to develop, as one spokesman put it, a [neutron] bomb which is an infringement of the basic human right . . . the right to live."

This obviously is going to be one of the main arguments of the East bloc when the rights issue comes up at the 58th session, Belgrade conference on detente in late fall.

Another motivation for the campaign lies at the heart of the present arms deadlock between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance is to meet his Soviet opposite number, Andrei Gromyko, here this month in a new endeavor to get the SALT talks moving.

The Kremlin seems to be warning him that, while the U.S. persists with either the critics missile or the neutron warhead, he can expect to find Russia's position no more flexible than during his abortive Moscow visit earlier this year.

Portugal woos former African colonies

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Most of the refugees, who left Africa stripped of homes and possessions, have been living on Portuguese Government aid and international charity since then.

As part of a major effort by Portugal to rebuild relations with former African colonies, Prime Minister Mario Soares's chief political aide has left for a six-day tour of Angola and Mozambique.

Until recently, it has been the Portuguese Communist Party that has dominated any communications of the two former colonies. Angolan President Agostinho Neto last May, when Portugal's Communists were implicated in an active coup in Luanda, the Angolan capital.

"I don't believe we can unblock all the problems from one day to another," Dr. Alegre said. "But we hope to establish guarantees for the protection of the lives and property of Portuguese who work in Angola and Mozambique."

Dr. Alegre said that the delegation from the Socialist International would "somehow try to dampen the impression . . . that some of its members supported groups adverse to the MPLA. This is not true of the Portuguese Socialist Party, or the Swedish Social Democratic Party, however, who always supported the MPLA."

Relations have been strained since Portugal granted both its African colonies independence in 1975. Although Mozambique opened an embassy in Lisbon recently, Angola still has no of-

icial representation in Portugal. One explanation was that there were no competent persons to spare from Angola's ruling (MPLA) Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola to act as ambassador here.

A slight thaw in Portugal's relations with Angola was emphasized in July when the Angolan Government promised to accept back some of the estimated 12,000 Angolan citizens who joined the exodus of Portuguese settlers in 1975.

"I don't believe we can unblock all the problems from one day to another," Dr. Alegre said. "But we hope to establish guarantees for the protection of the lives and property of Portuguese who work in Angola and Mozambique."

Dr. Alegre said that the delegation from the Socialist International would "somehow try to dampen the impression . . . that some of its members supported groups adverse to the MPLA. This is not true of the Portuguese Socialist Party, or the Swedish Social Democratic Party, however, who always supported the MPLA."

Relations have been strained since Portugal granted both its African colonies independence in 1975. Although Mozambique opened an embassy in Lisbon recently, Angola still has no of-

icial representation in Portugal. One explanation was that there were no competent persons to spare from Angola's ruling (MPLA) Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola to act as ambassador here.

A slight thaw in Portugal's relations with Angola was emphasized in July when the Angolan Government promised to accept back some of the estimated 12,000 Angolan citizens who joined the exodus of Portuguese settlers in 1975.

"I don't believe we can unblock all the problems from one day to another," Dr. Alegre said. "But we hope to establish guarantees for the protection of the lives and property of Portuguese who work in Angola and Mozambique."

Relations have been strained since Portugal granted both its African colonies independence in 1975. Although Mozambique opened an embassy in Lisbon recently, Angola still has no of-

icial representation in Portugal. One explanation was that there were no competent persons to spare from Angola's ruling (MPLA) Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola to act as ambassador here.

A slight thaw in Portugal's relations with Angola was emphasized in July when the Angolan Government promised to accept back some of the estimated 12,000 Angolan citizens who joined the exodus of Portuguese settlers in 1975.

"I don't believe we can unblock all the problems from one day to another," Dr. Alegre said. "But we hope to establish guarantees for the protection of the lives and property of Portuguese who work in Angola and Mozambique."

Relations have been strained since Portugal granted both its African colonies independence in 1975. Although Mozambique opened an embassy in Lisbon recently, Angola still has no of-

official representation in Portugal. One explanation was that there were no competent persons to spare from Angola's ruling (MPLA) Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola to act as ambassador here.

A slight thaw in Portugal's relations with Angola was emphasized in July when the Angolan Government promised to accept back some of the estimated 12,000 Angolan citizens who joined the exodus of Portuguese settlers in 1975.

"I don't believe we can unblock all the problems from one day to another," Dr. Alegre said. "But we hope to establish guarantees for the protection of the lives and property of Portuguese who work in Angola and Mozambique."

Relations have been strained since Portugal granted both its African colonies independence in 1975. Although Mozambique opened an embassy in Lisbon recently, Angola still has no of-

official representation in Portugal. One explanation was that there were no competent persons to spare from Angola's ruling (MPLA) Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola to act as ambassador here.

A slight thaw in Portugal's relations with Angola was emphasized in July when the Angolan Government promised to accept back some of the estimated 12,000 Angolan citizens who joined the exodus of Portuguese settlers in 1975.

"I don't believe we can unblock all the problems from one day to another," Dr. Alegre said. "But we hope to establish guarantees for the protection of the lives and property of Portuguese who work in Angola and Mozambique."

Relations have been strained since Portugal granted both its African colonies independence in 1975. Although Mozambique opened an embassy in Lisbon recently, Angola still has no of-

official representation in Portugal. One explanation was that there were no competent persons to spare from Angola's ruling (MPLA) Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola to act as ambassador here.

A slight thaw in Portugal's relations with Angola was emphasized in July when the Angolan Government promised to accept back some of the estimated 12,000 Angolan citizens who joined the exodus of Portuguese settlers in 1975.

"I don't believe we can unblock all the problems from one day to another," Dr. Alegre said. "But we hope to establish guarantees for the protection of the lives and property of Portuguese who work in Angola and Mozambique."

Relations have been strained since Portugal granted both its African colonies independence in 1975. Although Mozambique opened an embassy in Lisbon recently, Angola still has no of-

official representation in Portugal. One explanation was that there were no competent persons to spare from Angola's ruling (MPLA) Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola to act as ambassador here.

A slight thaw in Portugal's relations with Angola was emphasized in July when the Angolan Government promised to accept back some of the estimated 12,000 Angolan citizens who joined the exodus of Portuguese settlers in 1975.

"I don't believe we can unblock all the problems from one day to another," Dr. Alegre said. "But we hope to establish guarantees for the protection of the lives and property of Portuguese who work in Angola and Mozambique."

Relations have been strained since Portugal granted both its African colonies independence in 1975. Although Mozambique opened an embassy in Lisbon recently, Angola still has no of-

official representation in Portugal. One explanation was that there were no competent persons to spare from Angola's ruling (MPLA) Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola to act as ambassador here.

A slight thaw in Portugal's relations with Angola was emphasized in July when the Angolan Government promised to accept back some of the estimated 12,000 Angolan citizens who joined the exodus of Portuguese settlers in 1975.

"I don't believe we can unblock all the problems from one day to another," Dr. Alegre said. "But we hope to establish guarantees for the protection of the lives and property of Portuguese who work in Angola and Mozambique."

Relations have been strained since Portugal granted both its African colonies independence in 1975. Although Mozambique opened an embassy in Lisbon recently, Angola still has no of-

official representation in Portugal. One explanation was that there were no competent persons to spare from Angola's ruling (MPLA) Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola to act as ambassador here.

A slight thaw in Portugal's relations with Angola was emphasized in

Europe

Politicians frown and businessmen smile at détente

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna
The politicians are frustrated by different interpretations of détente that delay further East-West Helsinki-style accords. But businessmen at least are somewhat happier two years after the signing of the Helsinki documents.

The politicians are concerned with sensitive security and humanitarian issues, the businessmen with what is more immediately practical — bigger, better, and quicker business deals under the diverse package for increased East-West economic cooperation written into the Helsinki Final Act.

Specifically Helsinki looked to easier facilities for North American and West European businessmen interested in an expanding East bloc market that was seeking to attract more Western trade and technology. And some meaningful headway is visible in several East European countries.

There are obvious inherent difficulties within the two differing systems — between the Communists' planned and centralized economies and the West's free-wheeling private enterprise. These will remain for at least the foreseeable future.

But, as the East Europeans seek increasingly to engage Western companies in cooperative, or even joint equity, production ventures, they have begun to make their business processes more flexible for the potential foreign partner.

Problems remain even in a country like Poland, whose economy is to some considerable extent "liberalized" and which currently is more heavily involved economically with the West than are any of its bloc partners except the Soviet Union.

Poland, for example, no longer puts restrictions on foreign equity ownership. But the big American corporations participating in the Polish-American economic council would like the Poles to show still greater business flexibility and quicker reactions to market trends and

openings — leading to quicker decisions. The system does not yet permit them to do so.

Similar criteria may be applied all over East Europe, although much less in Hungary. There managers do have considerable initiative in decisionmaking. But elsewhere in the communist area decisions are still subject to costly time-consuming delays while government bureaucracy makes up its mind.

Hungary, in fact, has just shown itself more responsive than any other East European country to what is required, with new joint venture legislation that offers a Western partner:

- Opportunity for majority equity holding in certain fields, together with easier procedures generally and concessions both on profit repatriation and taxation.

- The possibility (subject only to the Hungarian partner's agreement) of full managerial

control even though the Western partner has less than a half-share in equity.

The second provision is extremely significant because it ensures access to Western equipment and technology and the quality control that together represent the biggest present concerns for Western companies involved in East-Bloc partnerships.

Prague, one of the most difficult in its Western contacts, has just begun to allow firms to set up branch offices, but on a very selective basis.

Romania, although an early bidder for joint ventures, still has only one of substance (with an American corporation). Only some 70 of 30 "cooperation" agreements are with Western firms.

Later this year Yugoslavia is to open its investment door still wider to provide for possibly up to 100 percent repatriation of hard currency profits from joint ventures established in special development areas.

The main reasons are bureaucracy and the discouraging difficulties in direct contacts with Romanian enterprises owing to the government's complicated decision making machinery.

Turks take strong stand on Cyprus

By Sam Cohen
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Nicosia, Cyprus

The Turkish-Cypriot leadership is not prepared to accept any decision or pressure from the United Nations or any foreign power regarding the future of Famagusta and its former Greek quarter of Varosha, now under the control of Turkish mainland troops.

The Turks describe a move by the Greek-Cypriots to bring the matter to the UN Security Council as useless. They say that since this is "the internal affair" of the self-proclaimed Turkish Federated state of Cyprus they will not permit any "external" interference.

Turkish-Cypriot leaders, say bluntly that whatever the United Nations and other powers decide or say, they are determined to go ahead with their plans to "reopen" Varosha for tourism and resettlement purposes.

In bringing the matter to the UN Security

so far has been the taking over by "OTEM" — a hotel and tourism training center — of the old Constantia Hotel. Some 30 Turkish-Cypriot students are being trained here.

The Turkish-Cypriot "minister" for housing and resettlement said recently that the hotel will be partially opened to tourists Sept. 1. On the spot, one sees that this is rather wishful thinking.

However on the outskirts of Varosha some 15,000 Turks have been settled in what used to be Greek houses. This was done over the months, silently, without catching the world's attention.

The effective reopening of Varosha depends first on a political decision by the new Turkish government and second on the economic and technical means.

The Turks do not possess the material means to reopen the big seafront hotels. A local official said "we need millions even to clean the places and we do not have a penny to do it." Similarly the Turks do not have trained personnel to run hotels. They want foreign companies to take an interest in the operation but for security and political reasons those companies are reluctant to accept such offers.

Italy begins annual slaughter

Swan song for songbirds

By David Willey
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Rome
Italy's annual slaughter of wildlife has begun with the official opening of the hunting season in many parts of the country.

Just under 2 million Italians have hunting gun licenses and, if the hundreds of thousands of poachers are added, it comes to a density of hunters per acre at least 10 times greater than in any other West European country with the exception of France.

In the first hours of enthusiastic shooting Aug. 28 more than one tourist made anxious inquiries from the police as to whether a roving hunt had started.

The Italians are regarded as unsporting by Northern Europeans because they hunt migratory birds, many of them songbirds which are listened to and shot shot elsewhere. The Nordic members of the International Committee for the Protection of Migratory Birds, for instance, are trying to persuade the Italian government to ban traditional netting of small birds, for use as decoys by hunters, and to protect more species from indiscriminate killing.

There are two reasons why they are having a hard time:

1. The power of the sporting arms and ammunition industry which has an annual turnover of more than \$60 million a year and exerts powerful lobby pressures in the Italian Parliament.

2. The reluctance of Italians to give up a habit which dates from the time when widespread poverty meant that the prospect of some extra protein from starlings or thrushes made a welcome addition to the diet of country people.

The law regulating hunting in Italy dates back to Fascist times and gives carte blanche to hunters for given months in the year. It is fiercely enforced owing to a lack of state game warden.

The cruel custom of netting songbirds was

abolished briefly seven years ago but reintroduced after pressure by the hunters lobby in Parliament.

A new bill entitled "Law for the Protection of Fauna and the Regulation of Hunting" has been painfully drafted and redrafted, passing backwards and forwards between the two houses for over six years.

Politicians of all colors, and particularly the Communists, realize that it would be bad politics to alienate the millions of Italians who call exterminating their country's wildlife sport.

In the absence of a new law valid all over the country, each region has made its own rules with the result that there is widespread confusion about what is and is not permitted to hunters this year.

In the Venice region, where the much criticized netting of migratory songbirds takes place, a law dating back to the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1848 has been revived.

Such strict laws are not popular among the hunting community, which is mainly composed of traditional netting of small birds, for use as decoys by hunters, and to protect more species from indiscriminate killing.

There are two reasons why they are having a hard time:

1. The power of the sporting arms and ammunition industry which has an annual turnover of more than \$60 million a year and exerts powerful lobby pressures in the Italian Parliament.

2. The reluctance of Italians to give up a habit which dates from the time when widespread poverty meant that the prospect of some extra protein from starlings or thrushes made a welcome addition to the diet of country people.

The law regulating hunting in Italy dates back to Fascist times and gives carte blanche to hunters for given months in the year. It is fiercely enforced owing to a lack of state game warden.

The cruel custom of netting songbirds was

Why Moscow said 'amen' to Billy Graham visit

By Paul Wohl
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Communist Party chief Janos Kadar was received by Pope Paul at the Vatican.

Although the Soviets continue to persecute independent evangelical churches and sects in the U.S.S.R., they have for several years sought to cultivate the Vatican.

In June, 1976, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko had a one-hour conversation with the Pope at which disarmament, the forthcoming Helsinki conference on detente, Europe were discussed. Archbishop Agostino Casaroli, who has been called the foreign minister of Vatican, attended that meeting.

In the same year, Archbishop Luigi Poli, head of the Vatican's liaison office with Poland, traveled through Poland freely for one month.

In August, 1976, Bulgaria, for the first time in 20 years accepted the nomination of a Roman Catholic bishop and an apostolic vicar after a visit to Rome by Bulgarian-Communist Party chief Todor Zhivkov.

Last June the Vatican disclosed that in 1976 Bishop František Tomášek of Prague was made a cardinal. The Vatican would not have publicized this move had the Czechoslovak Government not agreed to normal relations with the Holy See.

Two years ago the bishop of East Berlin, Alfred Bechtel, was made a cardinal.

None of these developments in Eastern Europe would have been possible without Soviet approval if not prompting.

"The Soviets must have become aware that religion remains an important factor in Western thinking and are making use of it in the hope of building up goodwill in Western capitals and furthering their foreign policy objectives."

Oriental Rugs

Oriental Rugs all have an inherent beauty and a lasting value. Your Orientals today, especially those that are old, are worth more than ever before.

For forty years we have been committed to dealing in only the better types of Oriental Rug. Today we have clients all over the United States as well as collectors and rug lovers the world over.

If for any reason you have rugs which you wish to sell, we would be happy to talk with you wherever you may be. We are well aware of today's accelerated economic growth and our offers to purchase are priced accordingly.

**Arthur T.
Gregorian Inc
Oriental Rugs**

INTERNATIONAL ORIENTAL RUG MERCHANTS
3206 WASHINGTON STREET
NEWTON LOWER FALLS, MASS. 02162
(617) 244-3553

When you trade at Gregorian's
You are trading in America's
finest Oriental Rug Shop.
Open Daily 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Wed. to Sat. 10 A.M.
All Day Saturday

In the west
For information, books and literature contact:
Mrs. Constance Pratt
910 Lathrop Drive
Stanford, CA 94303
Telephone (415) 326-2672



American connoisseurs— buy direct and save 50% on Fine English Bone China

Our direct mail order service offers the highest standards of quality at astonishing low costs. Please write for our (airmailed) color brochure—cost \$1.

Leather & Snook
167 Piccadilly, London WI, England

Butterflies

World's largest known collection of foreign and domestic butterflies all individually glass framed. This collection was started in the early 1900s and was originally owned by Gene Stratton Porter, famous author.

All are described in detail in her book "Moths of the Limberlost," included in this group. The entire assembly, 790 in all, is now offered for sale at a price of \$1,500.

Interested parties should contact:

JAMES MARTIN
1016 North La Cienega Avenue
Arcadia, California 91006, U.S.A.

Phone: (213) 445-4817

HENSHILWOODS

IS
THE FAMILY STORE
FOR ALL YOUR
FAMILY REQUIREMENTS

Clothing, Piece Goods, Haberdashery, Sports Goods
Household Goods, Garden Shed, Gifts, Novelties

Meet Your Friends for Lunch or Tea at

The Town Square Restaurant

In HENSHILWOODS of CLAREMONT

Phone 6-5811 or 65-4040 - Claremont - South Africa

keep up with Monitor ads

United States

Flying to London for "less"

By David Able
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Air travel is being opened up for more budget-conscious Americans, and early signs are that they are relishing it.

Gusty breezes of competition now blowing through the American airline industry are producing some dramatic price reductions for both domestic and international flights.

Latest is the Aug. 15 decision by six scheduled airlines to chop \$4 off their lowest New York to London round-trip fare starting in September, a move confirmed by President Carter June 13.

The broad picture now looks like this:

- In the fall of 1975, the CAB relaxed its rules then governing charter flights. No longer did travelers on charter flights have to be members of a specific organization.

- Reacting to the freer climate, Texas International Airlines invented another novelty in its scheduled services in the U.S. Southwest: the "peanut fare." This 50 percent discount on the normal couch fare for a no-frills [peanuts only] flight was approved by CAB in January.

Other airlines in the South

west quickly followed suit.

- Next step was American Airline's "super-saver" fare for its transcontinental scheduled flights, approved by CAB in March and rapidly copied by TWA and United. These 30-day advance booking flights, requiring a 7-day to 45-day stay on the other coast started April 24.

According to American Airlines spokesman, the innovation is "doing very well, even better than we expected."

The airlines' surveys indicate that the lower fare is generating perhaps more than the 45 percent increase in passengers it had hoped for.

TWA spokesmen, too, say that the lower fares have proved successful so far.

- Then came the June decision to permit Laker Airlines to start its bus-type, walk-on service between New York and London — the culmination of six years of persistence by Mr. Laker in the face of vehement opposition by the British government and by competing U.S. airlines.

Faced with the \$236 no-frills round-trip offered by Laker, the scheduled carriers now have come out not only with their \$258 "standby" or "budget" [advance booking] fares, but also have lowered their regular "apex" [advance purchase excursion] fares from \$350 to \$299.

Carter reassures Jews of human rights commitment

By Reuter

Washington

President Carter recently told American Jews that he is determined to honor his commitment to human rights through the world.

He said in a statement that he issued jointly with his wife, Rosalynn, "As you solemnly review and judge your own conduct during the past year, we are all reminded that we serve God most faithfully by showing concern for our friends and neighbors."

"In a world made small by modern technology, all peoples and nations have become closer together, and the concern for others becomes more important than ever."

We have thousands of children like Tristaca on our waiting list right now who desperately need sponsors. Let one of them share something special with you.

For the love of a hungry child.

Dr. Vernon J. Mills
CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND, Inc., Box 2651, Richmond, Va. 23261

I will sponsor a boy girl. Choose any child who needs help.

Please send my information package today.</

United States

Carter juggles foreign policy hot potatoes

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
President Carter is juggling several foreign policy hot potatoes — China, SALT, and the Middle East — while girding for an uphill battle to win Senate ratification of the new Panama Canal treaties.

With Secretary of State Cyrus Vance back home from the Middle East and China, and about to head to Vienna for SALT talks with the Soviets, the situation looks like this:

• Panama Canal: Mr. Carter, warning of "very serious consequences" for the United States in Latin America if the Panamian treaties are not ratified, plans a fireside chat to the nation on the virtues of the pacts.

At last count, 11 Latin American chiefs of state have accepted an invitation to come to Washington Sept. 7 to witness the treaty signing. But many American conservatives, led by former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, still are up in arms against the treaties, which would turn over the canal to Panama by the year 2000.

Flexitime: when workers decide their own hours

By Richard J. Cattani
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago
The familiar 9-to-5 workday has been fraying at the edges, as more and more Americans have been given increasing freedom in choosing their work hours.

The basic work-time reform — generally called "flexitime" or "gilding time" — does away with the factory whistle approach to hours on the job. Instead, workers can arrive within a two-hour band of time, with similar time bands for lunch and departure. "Core" periods — typically from 9 to noon and from 2 to 4 — are set so staffs can meet and confer.

Flexitime — not a new concept — lets workers mesh work-life and personal life better, its advocates claim — and at no cost to employers in efficiency or general discipline. Rather, efficiency and morale improve, the U.S. Civil Service Commission has found.

What is new is how far down through the ranks the flexible scheduling now goes. "We're trying to allow the flexibility that management and salespeople have had for all employees, including laborers and dock workers," says C. Richard Sommerstadt, coordinator of Control Data's flexitime program in Minneapolis.

More conservative approaches, such as the program Sears, Roebuck & Co. adopted in February for its 7,000 Chicago headquarters workers, require employees to choose a fixed daily arrival time.

More liberal companies like Control Data Corporation allow workers daily latitude for the coming and going periods.

There also are companies like Sandoz, Inc., a Philadelphia dye and pharmaceutical firm, which permit workers to "bank" time — varying a workweek's length by up to 10 hours, and adjusting their "work account" by putting in more or fewer hours the following week.

And a few companies are starting to follow their counterparts in Europe — where flexitime schedules are becoming increasingly common among workers to bank time.

Nancy Hanks to leave arts post

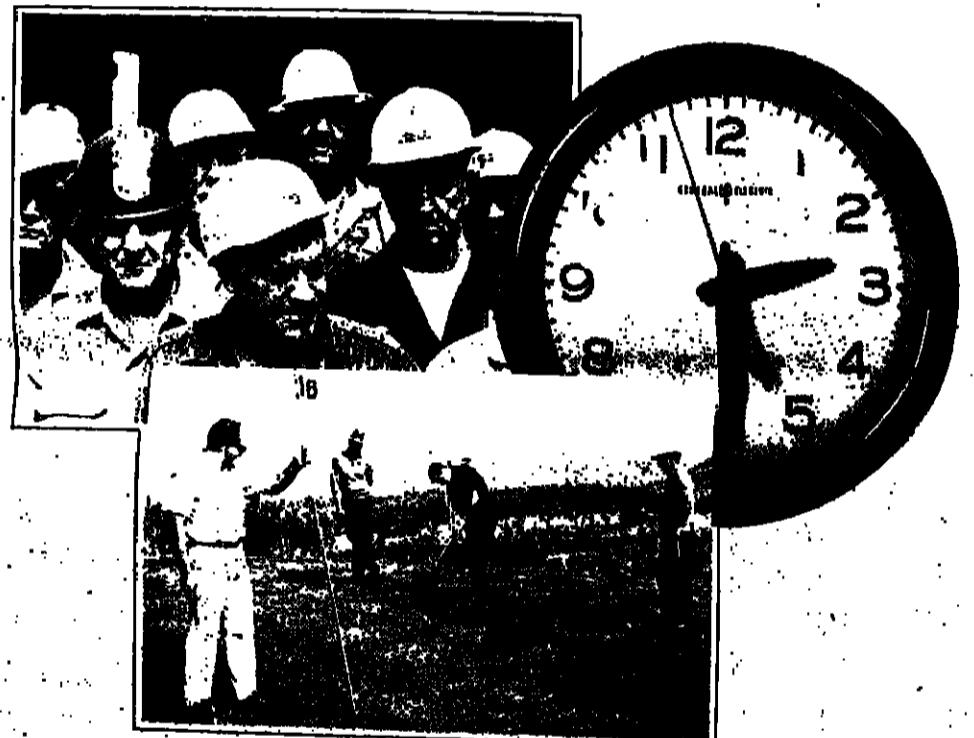
In a move that increases uncertainty over the future of the arts under the Carter administration, Nancy Hanks, chairman of the National Council of the Arts, has announced she will leave that position when her current term expires on Oct. 3, 1977.

"This is a decision I made more than a year ago. I have no immediate plans except to rest and reflect," she announced at a press briefing recently. "The popular chairman has generally been considered an effective advocate of the arts and an important factor in the federal government's funding of it during her term."

"My sole strong commitment and conviction," she said, "is that I shall continue always to devote my time, whatever talents I possess, and the benefits of eight exciting, educational, and exhilarating years to helping make the artistic dreams of this nation become reality."

"It is most rewarding to have the President's personal assurance that he will lend the power and prestige of his office to these goals — the encouragement and maintenance of the nation's cultural resources."

No successor to Mrs. Hanks' chairmanship has been announced, but Livingston Blodde, administrative assistant to Rhode Island Sen. Claiborne Pell, is seen as a leading candidate for the post.



varying workdays and workweeks to total a 160-hour work month.

Flexible work hours are nothing new for those who "carry their own bag" in America — professionals such as lawyers and doctors, and professors, and tradesmen such as plumbers. Nor is it new for top management, for whom such freedom has been a traditional reward for being boss.

The total number of U.S. workers on flexitime is not known, although the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics hopes to make a count soon. But the Civil Service Commission (CSC) estimates at least 1 million of the 93 million workers in the U.S. have varying workdays and workweeks.

At present, federal workers are held to an

eight-hour workday by overtime laws. Three bills have been submitted in Congress that would allow a three-year test of many forms of flexible work hours, including time banking and four-day weeks, within federal agencies.

The Carter administration supports the bill

submitted in January by Rep. Gladys Spelman (D) of Maryland, which is expected to reach the House floor for a vote early next year. Hearings on the Senate version, submitted by Wisconsin's Democratic Sen. Gaylord Nelson, also are expected to start in January.

Flexitime does not work so well for tightly scheduled activities such as factory assembly lines, or computer operations. But otherwise, results to date from government and private programs are nearly all positive:

- Transportation. With gasoline prices rising, workers can more easily work out car pools, observes Albert Glickman of the Advanced Research Resources Organization, in Washington. Bus and commuter train schedules also can be more easily met.

- Cost. Control Data and other companies report that flexitime programs have cost nothing in extra maintenance or other overhead outlays. Specialized equipment — such as devices for testing the mineral content of rock and water at the U.S. Geological Survey's labs — is more efficiently used under flexitime, the U.S. Civil Service Commission reports.

- Flexitime bonus: quiet time. Managers

and workers report they appreciate flexitime's quiet phases — at start and end of the day when some of the staff are gone and the phones aren't ringing — for report writing or other projects needing concentration.

Within the federal government, 140,000 workers in 90 government agencies or departments are on flexitime, a General Accounting Office study shows. This marks a climb from zero to 5 percent of the 2.8 million federal work force in four years, says Mr. Cowley, who predicts a "dramatic increase" in flexitime use in the next few years.

At present, federal workers are held to an

eight-hour workday by overtime laws. Three bills have been submitted in Congress that would allow a three-year test of many forms of flexible work hours, including time banking and four-day weeks, within federal agencies.

The Carter administration supports the bill

submitted in January by Rep. Gladys Spelman (D) of Maryland, which is expected to reach the House floor for a vote early next year. Hearings on the Senate version, submitted by Wisconsin's Democratic Sen. Gaylord Nelson, also are expected to start in January.

- Transportation. With gasoline prices rising, workers can more easily work out car pools, observes Albert Glickman of the Advanced Research Resources Organization, in Washington. Bus and commuter train schedules also can be more easily met.

- Cost. Control Data and other companies report that flexitime programs have cost nothing in extra maintenance or other overhead outlays. Specialized equipment — such as devices for testing the mineral content of rock and water at the U.S. Geological Survey's labs — is more efficiently used under flexitime, the U.S. Civil Service Commission reports.

- Flexitime bonus: quiet time. Managers

and workers report they appreciate flexitime's quiet phases — at start and end of the day when some of the staff are gone and the phones aren't ringing — for report writing or other projects needing concentration.

Within the federal government, 140,000 workers in 90 government agencies or departments are on flexitime, a General Accounting Office study shows. This marks a climb from zero to 5 percent of the 2.8 million federal work force in four years, says Mr. Cowley, who predicts a "dramatic increase" in flexitime use in the next few years.

At present, federal workers are held to an

eight-hour workday by overtime laws. Three bills have been submitted in Congress that would allow a three-year test of many forms of flexible work hours, including time banking and four-day weeks, within federal agencies.

The Carter administration supports the bill

submitted in January by Rep. Gladys Spelman (D) of Maryland, which is expected to reach the House floor for a vote early next year. Hearings on the Senate version, submitted by Wisconsin's Democratic Sen. Gaylord Nelson, also are expected to start in January.

- Transportation. With gasoline prices rising, workers can more easily work out car pools, observes Albert Glickman of the Advanced Research Resources Organization, in Washington. Bus and commuter train schedules also can be more easily met.

- Cost. Control Data and other companies report that flexitime programs have cost nothing in extra maintenance or other overhead outlays. Specialized equipment — such as devices for testing the mineral content of rock and water at the U.S. Geological Survey's labs — is more efficiently used under flexitime, the U.S. Civil Service Commission reports.

- Flexitime bonus: quiet time. Managers

and workers report they appreciate flexitime's quiet phases — at start and end of the day when some of the staff are gone and the phones aren't ringing — for report writing or other projects needing concentration.

Within the federal government, 140,000 workers in 90 government agencies or departments are on flexitime, a General Accounting Office study shows. This marks a climb from zero to 5 percent of the 2.8 million federal work force in four years, says Mr. Cowley, who predicts a "dramatic increase" in flexitime use in the next few years.

At present, federal workers are held to an

eight-hour workday by overtime laws. Three bills have been submitted in Congress that would allow a three-year test of many forms of flexible work hours, including time banking and four-day weeks, within federal agencies.

The Carter administration supports the bill

submitted in January by Rep. Gladys Spelman (D) of Maryland, which is expected to reach the House floor for a vote early next year. Hearings on the Senate version, submitted by Wisconsin's Democratic Sen. Gaylord Nelson, also are expected to start in January.

- Transportation. With gasoline prices rising, workers can more easily work out car pools, observes Albert Glickman of the Advanced Research Resources Organization, in Washington. Bus and commuter train schedules also can be more easily met.

- Cost. Control Data and other companies report that flexitime programs have cost nothing in extra maintenance or other overhead outlays. Specialized equipment — such as devices for testing the mineral content of rock and water at the U.S. Geological Survey's labs — is more efficiently used under flexitime, the U.S. Civil Service Commission reports.

- Flexitime bonus: quiet time. Managers

and workers report they appreciate flexitime's quiet phases — at start and end of the day when some of the staff are gone and the phones aren't ringing — for report writing or other projects needing concentration.

Within the federal government, 140,000 workers in 90 government agencies or departments are on flexitime, a General Accounting Office study shows. This marks a climb from zero to 5 percent of the 2.8 million federal work force in four years, says Mr. Cowley, who predicts a "dramatic increase" in flexitime use in the next few years.

At present, federal workers are held to an

eight-hour workday by overtime laws. Three bills have been submitted in Congress that would allow a three-year test of many forms of flexible work hours, including time banking and four-day weeks, within federal agencies.

The Carter administration supports the bill

submitted in January by Rep. Gladys Spelman (D) of Maryland, which is expected to reach the House floor for a vote early next year. Hearings on the Senate version, submitted by Wisconsin's Democratic Sen. Gaylord Nelson, also are expected to start in January.

- Transportation. With gasoline prices rising, workers can more easily work out car pools, observes Albert Glickman of the Advanced Research Resources Organization, in Washington. Bus and commuter train schedules also can be more easily met.

- Cost. Control Data and other companies report that flexitime programs have cost nothing in extra maintenance or other overhead outlays. Specialized equipment — such as devices for testing the mineral content of rock and water at the U.S. Geological Survey's labs — is more efficiently used under flexitime, the U.S. Civil Service Commission reports.

- Flexitime bonus: quiet time. Managers

and workers report they appreciate flexitime's quiet phases — at start and end of the day when some of the staff are gone and the phones aren't ringing — for report writing or other projects needing concentration.

Within the federal government, 140,000 workers in 90 government agencies or departments are on flexitime, a General Accounting Office study shows. This marks a climb from zero to 5 percent of the 2.8 million federal work force in four years, says Mr. Cowley, who predicts a "dramatic increase" in flexitime use in the next few years.

At present, federal workers are held to an

eight-hour workday by overtime laws. Three bills have been submitted in Congress that would allow a three-year test of many forms of flexible work hours, including time banking and four-day weeks, within federal agencies.

The Carter administration supports the bill

submitted in January by Rep. Gladys Spelman (D) of Maryland, which is expected to reach the House floor for a vote early next year. Hearings on the Senate version, submitted by Wisconsin's Democratic Sen. Gaylord Nelson, also are expected to start in January.

- Transportation. With gasoline prices rising, workers can more easily work out car pools, observes Albert Glickman of the Advanced Research Resources Organization, in Washington. Bus and commuter train schedules also can be more easily met.

- Cost. Control Data and other companies report that flexitime programs have cost nothing in extra maintenance or other overhead outlays. Specialized equipment — such as devices for testing the mineral content of rock and water at the U.S. Geological Survey's labs — is more efficiently used under flexitime, the U.S. Civil Service Commission reports.

- Flexitime bonus: quiet time. Managers

and workers report they appreciate flexitime's quiet phases — at start and end of the day when some of the staff are gone and the phones aren't ringing — for report writing or other projects needing concentration.

Within the federal government, 140,000 workers in 90 government agencies or departments are on flexitime, a General Accounting Office study shows. This marks a climb from zero to 5 percent of the 2.8 million federal work force in four years, says Mr. Cowley, who predicts a "dramatic increase" in flexitime use in the next few years.

At present, federal workers are held to an

eight-hour workday by overtime laws. Three bills have been submitted in Congress that would allow a three-year test of many forms of flexible work hours, including time banking and four-day weeks, within federal agencies.

The Carter administration supports the bill

submitted in January by Rep. Gladys Spelman (D) of Maryland, which is expected to reach the House floor for a vote early next year. Hearings on the Senate version, submitted by Wisconsin's Democratic Sen. Gaylord Nelson, also are expected to start in January.

- Transportation. With gasoline prices rising, workers can more easily work out car pools, observes Albert Glickman of the Advanced Research Resources Organization, in Washington. Bus and commuter train schedules also can be more easily met.

- Cost. Control Data and other companies report that flexitime programs have cost nothing in extra maintenance or other overhead outlays. Specialized equipment — such as devices for testing the mineral content of rock and water at the U.S. Geological Survey's labs — is more efficiently used under flexitime, the U.S. Civil Service Commission reports.

- Flexitime bonus: quiet time. Managers

and workers report they appreciate flexitime's quiet phases — at start and end of the day when some of the staff are gone and the phones aren't ringing — for report writing or other projects needing concentration.

Within the federal government, 140,000 workers in 90 government agencies or departments are on flexitime, a General Accounting Office study shows. This marks a climb from zero to 5 percent of the 2.8 million federal work force in four years, says Mr. Cowley, who predicts a "dramatic increase" in flexitime use in the next few years.

At present, federal workers are held to an

eight-hour workday by overtime laws. Three bills have been submitted in Congress that would allow a three-year test of many forms of flexible work hours, including time banking and four-day weeks, within federal agencies.

The Carter administration supports the bill

submitted in January by Rep. Gladys Spelman (D) of Maryland, which is expected to reach the House floor for a vote early next year. Hearings on the Senate version, submitted by Wisconsin's Democratic Sen. Gaylord Nelson, also are expected to start in January.

- Transportation. With gasoline prices rising, workers can more easily work out car pools, observes Albert Glickman of the Advanced Research Resources Organization, in Washington. Bus and commuter train schedules also can be more easily met.

- Cost. Control Data and other companies report that flexitime programs have cost nothing in extra maintenance or other overhead outlays. Specialized equipment — such as devices for testing the mineral content of rock and water at the U.S. Geological Survey's labs — is more efficiently used under flexitime, the U.S. Civil Service Commission reports.

- Flexitime bonus: quiet time. Managers

and workers report they appreciate flexitime's quiet phases — at start and end of the day when some of the staff are gone and the phones aren't ringing — for report writing or other projects needing concentration.

Within the federal government, 140,000 workers in 90 government agencies or departments are on flexitime, a General Accounting Office study shows. This marks a climb from zero to 5 percent of the 2.8 million federal work force in four years, says Mr. Cowley, who predicts a "dramatic increase" in flexitime use in the next few years.

At present, federal workers are held to an

eight-hour workday by overtime laws. Three bills have been submitted in Congress that would allow a three-year test of many forms of flexible work hours, including time banking and four-day weeks, within federal agencies.

The Carter administration supports the bill

submitted in January by Rep. Gladys Spelman (D) of Maryland, which is expected to reach the House floor for a vote early next year. Hearings on the Senate version, submitted by Wisconsin's Democratic Sen. Gaylord Nelson, also are expected to start in January.

- Transportation. With gasoline prices rising, workers can more easily work out car pools, observes Albert Glickman of the Advanced Research Resources Organization, in Washington. Bus and commuter train schedules also can be more easily met.

- Cost. Control Data and other companies report that flexitime

Soviet Union

U.S. Embassy in Moscow

After the fire, it's back to work as usual

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

Workmen unrolled yards of new electrical wiring to install emergency communications gear. Evacuated families carried cardboard boxes of belongings from water-soaked apartments. Diplomats moved gingerly through blackened offices, their flashlights revealing telephones fused to desks and combination locks melted shut.

As the American Embassy here in Moscow, one of the most important U.S. listening posts in the world, struggled back to work after a 17-hour fire, these factors seemed clear:

* It apparently had survived the central challenge of preserving the security of highly classified equipment and information during an emergency in a communist country.

* Future fire risks in the 20-year-old building cannot really be eased until a long-planned new compound is ready. Officials hope the fire might serve to speed construction, which is due to start next year and end about 1982.

* While Moscow fire fighters were watched

for all but 20 minutes of the fire to see that they did not remove anything from the embassy, officials praised the skill and daring with which they fought the blaze.

* The embassy was back in business Aug. 28 despite the loss of an entire floor housing four main offices, thanks to fast backup from Washington, which had communications gear flown in from Bonn even before the fire was fully out. It will take three to five months, however, to restore full operations.

* It could have been a lot worse.

"We ought to count our blessings," one diplomat commented.

The fire broke out in deserted offices on the eighth floor of the 10-story building late at night. But the weather stayed clear and warm, allowing cleanup and evacuation to continue without disruption.

Apart from the safety of American lives, the most urgent question confronting Ambassador Malcolm Toon was the possibility that Soviet secret police might take advantage of the fire to try to gain access to top floors where normally no Soviets are admitted.

Mr. Toon flatly refused the fire fighters permission to enter the 10th floor. They finally

went to the roof above, claiming an American had given permission. They also entered the communications room by leaping from ladders through upper-story windows.

Inside, some safes had been left open by evacuating officials. But embassy sources claim the smoke was so thick that the firemen would have been hard-pressed to select anything to take.

Although it is possible that something may have been removed, it seems unlikely that any equipment could have been studied or taken.

As for the new compound (which will contain more than 120 apartments against 44 in the current embassy, plus offices), the U.S. print is finished. The Soviets are halfway through translating it into Russian. Swiss workmen will erect the foundations and will put in utilities. The U.S. will come to classified areas and other portions of the interior.

Exact cause of the fire was not known at this writing, although Mr. Toon said there was no evidence of Soviet foul play.

For students summer means books not beaches

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

He stood in the dark lobby of the Moscow State University law school just off bustling Iljuzin Street, his yellow shirt open at the neck, his brown suit rumpled, but a look of relief on his face.

For him, the anguish of August was over. Along with about 3 million other students across the Soviet Union, he had spent the summer, not at the beach, but bent over his books in libraries, then taking difficult entrance examinations.

At the age of 32, now an officer in the armed forces, he had made it. He was one of the 200 neatly typed names on the far wall of the lobby. For the next six years he will be a soldier by day, a law student by night.

But for day students, the fateful moment when the final names are announced does not come until August. It is a period of anxious faces, worried parents, gathering tension.

And the entire process shows a good deal about the differences between Soviet and the U.S. thinking concerning universities and their role in society.

The pressure to get in is mirrored on the faces of the students thronging the reception commissions that run the entrance examinations.

A visit to three faculties and institutes the other day showed that 400 high school



Fifth-year mechanics students combine studies with jobs at Moscow Auto Works

Tass from Sovfoto

eight-month preparatory course at the university (they had been nominated by government, law offices and large enterprises) were competing for 47 places.

But only 140 students with more than two years in an ordinary outside job (or who had been in the armed forces) were seeking the remaining 138 full-time places. This indicates one of the ways the system here en-

sured that university graduates would be scheduled to jump 15.7 percent (to 11 million) in the same period.

And the pressure to get into the university or institute remains intense. News paper stories tell of parents who wait in the street outside to waylay students leaving examinations. The parents try to find out the questions that were asked, so they can tell their own children.

And in one Ukrainian city, a young man paid bribes totaling 3,000 rubles (\$440) to enter a pharmaceutical institute. Discovering he would have to keep paying 50 rubles (\$80) to pass every exam from then on, he gave himself up.

Two (wo) officials he bribed went to jail, one for nine years and one for eight. The student was let off because he confessed, according to the youth newspaper Komso-molskaya Pravda.

While the Soviet population is 20 percent larger than that of the United States, the country has only 859 universities and institutes. It has 40 percent fewer students (4.85 million against 8.8 million).

The Soviets have 1 million new places in higher education this year. Minister of Higher Education Nikolai Krasnov said May 28. The competition was said to result in 24 applicants per place. For day students there are 3 per place. For some categories of students it can go as high as 10 per place.

Soviet first-year agricultural students value their places

Tass from Sovfoto

Monday, September 5, 1977
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

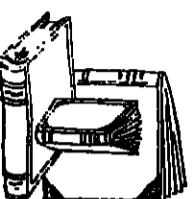
Near BERNE

the Switzerland of rivers, mountains and lakes



THE
LEADING SHOP IN
BERNE

Garrels
Lederwaren

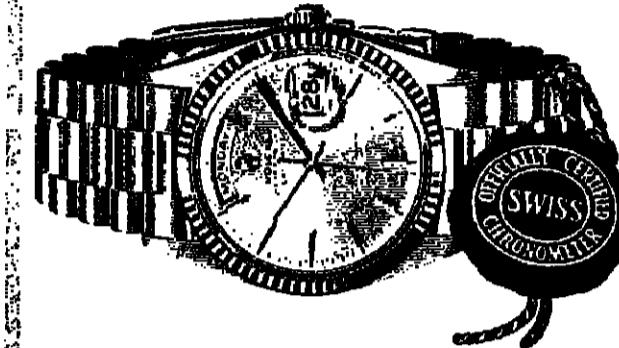


From September 5th to 19th, 1977
you will find

A Unique Exhibition

of well-known
English and American Publishers
at
our Foreign Books Department

ROLEX



at ROSCH

Marktgasse 50 - 3011 Bern - Tel. 031/224970



SEHEN SIE SICH UNSERE
NEU UMGEBAUTE
KLEIDER-ABTEILUNG
IM 3. STOCK AN.

Die neue Herbstkollektion ist da.
Wir freuen uns auf Ihren Besuch.



SWISS CRAFT HOUSE
near the Clock Tower

Exhibition and sale of Swiss Handicrafts

FINE SOUVENIRS AND GIFTS

HEIMATWERK BERN
KRAMGASSE 61

Das altbekannte Spezialhaus für

Einzelmöbel, Bettten und Bettwaren, Vorhänge, Wolledecken,
Bébés - Ausesteuern, Garten- und Verandamöbel, Bettwäsche
& Kinderkleider

Streuli

Gebälder Streuli AG, Bern, Marktgasse 59

Tel. 031 21569

Modern House and Kitchen Utensils
Hardware Tools

ALL SPORTING and FISHING GOODS

Besuchen Sie unser Shop im

CHRISTEN
BERN
Christen & Co AG
Marktgasse 28, Bern
Tel. 031/225611

Wagons-Lits/Cook

Bubenbergtplatz 8 3001 Bern

Tel: (031) 22 35 44

Hossmann & Rupf

Nachf. R. Hossmann

Walenhausplatz 1-3

BERNE

Closets Pried Tower

Die ungewöhnliche
PAPIER-BOUTIQUE

am Weisenhausplatz,

Im Herzen von Bern

Unsere Spezialitäten:
Glückwunschkarten
Party-Papierwaren
Geschenkpapiere
Papeterien
Spielkarten

Laces and Embroideries
Fashion Jewelry, Gloves
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs

PAPUTIK

R. Kelsen



PURE NATURE FOOD

NOT ARTIFICIALLY COLORED OR CHEMICALLY CONSERVED

TEL. 031. 22 07 07

TH. SIEGRIST & CO.

NATURE FOOD STORE



Palme Lederbekleidung
Reifenacht

Bern, Marktgasse 4, Lift

FURS LEATHER CLOTHES

Northern Ireland

GILLESPIE
& WOODSIDE
LIMITED

Established 1901

We have moved to permanent premises in a rural area, namely The Old Academy, Saintfield, in the heart of Co. Down.

The building is eighteenth century. Internal alterations have been made making it very suitable for the traditional furnishings for which we have been famous for over seventy years.

We offer the same high standard of quality and service with one marked difference — a very generous discount for immediate payment and a further concession to those who can collect their purchases, also very important — safe parking available for a considerable number of cars.

We welcome inspection.

Business hours:

Open every week-day (except Monday) 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Late opening Thursday & Friday until 8:00 P.M.
Telephone number Saintfield 510869

SHOP
MONITOR ADVERTISERS

For Fashion & Sports Goods
visit

E. & J. BOYD
455, ORMEAU ROAD
BELFAST

which includes the
"ELIZABETH BOYD" Fashion shop —
for the best in Modern Fashion
THE SPORTS SHOP —
for all your sports clothes and equipment and,
"THE THREE BEARS" RESTAURANT
for coffee, home-made cakes, light lunches & teas.

Telephone 640858

READ
E
RESPOND
TO
MONITOR
ADS



Obtain Your
Travel Tickets from

TRANS-BRITISH
TRAVEL Limited
82 Upper Queen Street
Belfast, BT1 6FG
Northern Ireland
Phone 28588

Join the international set
with clothes from Italy,
Austria, Germany, Sweden
and Great Britain.
Relax in the comfort
of our hairdressing
salon and make your
necessary business
calls by telephone.

moore + wood
34 Donegall Place
Belfast. Tel: 45671
Open all day Saturday

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS
STATIONERS
OFFICE EQUIPMENT SUPPLIERS

BELL, LOGAN & CARSWELL, LTD.
39 QUEEN STREET
BELFAST BT1 6EL PHONE 28711

monitor

ads
make
shopping
easier!



You get a PHOTO
in a FLASH

Tell them
you saw
their ad
In the
Monitor

LEITCH
OF CASTLE LANE
BELFAST I

and the best
colour prints

Anderson & McAuley have
got autumn fashions
all buttoned-up.
Even the prices
don't leave
you cold.



Real suede
leather coat &
jacket. Borg
acrylic, lined
with fur fabric
collars. Jacket
leather bound
edges.
Sizes 12 - 18
In Brown only

Anderson & McAuley
DONAGH PLACE BELFAST BT1 5AH TEL: 26689

**Bathroom
Elegance**

We have 25 different bathroom suites to choose from in our two floors of Showrooms. Everything you need, to plan, modernise, or improve your bathroom in sizes and prices to suit everyone.

**CENTRAL
MERCHANTS LTD.**
23-29 Queen Street, Belfast 1 — Tel. 29767/8/9

Think First
OF
MONITOR ADVERTISERS

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS

Specialising in Dairy & Other Agricultural Products

Denis C. Harper Provisions Ltd.

66 OLD DUNDONALD ROAD
BELFAST BT18 0XS, NORTHERN IRELAND
TELEPHONE: DUNDONALD (STD 023-121-3) 3447

Welcome to LONDON

Queen Elizabeth II
1977 Silver Jubilee Year
England



Finding somewhere really secure for savings is a lot easier than finding a way out of this maze. Simply direct savers to Magnet & Planet (the biggest building society based in Essex) where they'll get good interest and friendly, helpful service, too.

**Get out of the money maze.
Come into Magnet & Planet**
BUILDING SOCIETY

Head Office: 815 Strand, London WC2R 1AY.
Administrative Office: North West House, Jackson Road, Chelmsford, Essex.
Member of the Building Societies Association



CLEMENTS
THE PARADE • WATFORD • Tel. WATFORD 44222

Maynards
FOR YOUR FLOWERS

16-17 Windmill St, Gravesend DA12-1AS
Ph: 0474 — 69541

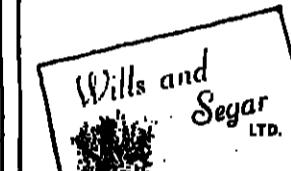


is a man you have
confidence in.
We have quality gems,
silver and gold,
fine workmanship
and experience
at your service.

**Langton
Jeweller**

E. G. Langton A. D. Langton
71 Mount Hill Broadway, London N. 10
At This Address Only Tel. 01-883 6050

FLOWERS
from



94 Old Brompton Road, S.W.7
Phone 01-589 2454
LONDON, ENGLAND

Do you drive with responsibility?



As a responsible driver you are
very clear-sighted indeed about
the dangers of alcohol. In fact you
probably consider it to be
harmful not only for yourself but
for society in general.

Ansvar insurance is exclusively
for non-drinkers — those people
whom we know to be less prone
to accidents and other
misfortunes. And we offer the
right cover on noticeably
favourable terms.

If your approach to driving is
responsible enough to warrant
this kind of encouragement,
complete the coupon. We can
prepare a quotation that's
guaranteed to remain unchanged
until the renewal date of your
current policy.

Ansvar

To: Ansvar Insurance Co. Ltd Ansvar House, St Leonards Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex BN21 3UZ
Tel. (0323) 37641

My present policy expires on

I am a non-drinker.

I am entitled to _____ years No Claim Bonus

Is the car garaged overnight?

*The car will/will not be used for
business purposes

*Comprehensive/Third party fire & theft/
Third party

*Any driver/Husband & wife only/insured only

Do you wish to bear the full £25 of
own damage?

*Delete where applicable

CS

monitor **ads** make shopping easier!

**PERSONAL
LABELS**

Self-adhesive or gummed, printed with name and address.
Personal stationery also available.

SEND FOR ORDER FORM TO:
BRI-MER COMPANY, 212 DURNFORD ROAD, SW19 8DR
Telephone: 01-947 2106



**KENDALL & SONS
(CHELSEA) LTD.**

123a KING'S ROAD
CHELSEA, LONDON S.W.3. Telephone: 01-562 5285 & 5495

**BUILDERS
&
DECORATORS**

01-736 6185

J B SHEARS & Sons Ltd
PRINTERS & PUBLISHERS
189/191 NEW KINGS ROAD, LONDON SW6 4SP

**FURNITURE
CARPETS
BEDDING**
We supply everything
for the home.
We are storage and
removal experts.

Days
PART EXCHANGES
THE FURNISHERS
509-517 Norwood Road
West Norwood, S.E.27
01-670-1165

China

After the U.S., China talks: still just friends

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Peking

There will be no rapid progress toward full normalization. But an informal agreement to disagree may allow limited cooperation between China and the United States to grow gradually.

That seems to be the result of the recent four days of talks here between Chinese leaders and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

The talks ended Aug. 25 after a meeting in the Great Hall of the People between Mr. Vance and Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

At this writing few details had been released on specific topics covered in the talks. But the statements of both sides, including a press conference by Mr. Vance, suggested:

- Continued deadlock on the question of Taiwan. Neither

side used the word "progress" in describing results of the talks. But both affirmed a wish to move further toward full normalization at some still-unspecified time.

• Continued cordiality and prospects for some gradual improvement in relations. The flavor of Chairman Hua's meeting with Mr. Vance affirmed that, despite delay on the Taiwan issue, China is not about to lose patience and reverse the trend for gradually improved relations with the United States.

Mr. Vance said the talks included a discussion of public opinion and the mood in Congress. But there was no word on the Chinese reaction.

The secretary's mission was also to sound out the Chinese on how they would react to certain kinds of continued American aid (possibly military) to Taiwan after cancellation of the treaty. Asked if he now understood the probable Chinese reaction, Mr. Vance replied, "I believe I do." However, he refused to discuss just what the Chinese had told him.

The mission also sought to explain American policy toward China's antagonist, the Soviet Union. China has been concerned that American détente with the Soviet Union would harm its interests. In private the Chinese have suggested that the wind-down of American military presence in places like Thailand and South Korea could open the way for Soviet military expansion.

But Mr. Vance said the Chinese had expressed no concern on American military withdrawals in the talks.

Whatever disappointment the Chinese leaders felt over the apparent failure to make speedier progress on Taiwan, their reaction remained low-keyed.

Hallensteins
—Menswear value
Hallensteins
—Footwear value
Hallensteins
—Boyswear value

Hallensteins unique 50-store buying power brings you unbeatable value in Menswear, Boyswear, Sportswear and Footwear.

Join the hundreds of thousands of New Zealand people who shop and save at their local Hallensteins store

Hallensteins
throughout New Zealand

Walkers

buttons • braids
belts • hairgoods
haberdashery
laces • ribbons
scarves
Imitation jewellery
suppliers of
lapidary findings

buy them
at retail stores
throughout Australia

M. Walker & Son Pty. Ltd.
57-59 Pitt Street
Sydney, N.S.W. 2000

Phone 2117 55

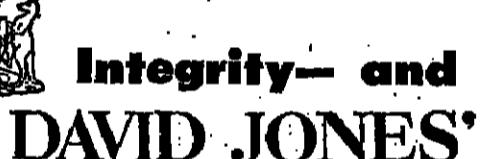
choose
Monitor advertisers

modgraphic...
for the most
comprehensive
service to the
graphic arts in
south australia

photo-engravers
typesetters
stereotypes
photographers
artists

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-89 gibson street, bowden,
south australia, 5007.
telephone 46 6071.

In the City, Garden Oly and Toombul,



**Integrity— and
DAVID JONES'**

Integrity is not a price tag — one cannot state its worth! YET — in this age of changing values, it is rarely mentioned. Perhaps the word itself is now old-fashioned? WELL, NOT with us. WE BELIEVE in sincerity. WE BELIEVE in honesty AND WE BELIEVE in quality. In short, we believe in a 'fair deal' — which is what integrity is all about. We've functioned — and flourished — for 130 years, on these principles. And because WE'RE HERE TO STAY — we're not going to forsake them now!

**For the widest range
of financial services
in the
South-West Pacific**

Bank of New South Wales

Over 1300 offices, Australia, New Zealand, San Francisco, New York, London, Frankfurt, Bahrain, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Singapore, Jakarta, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, New Hebrides and other islands of the Pacific.

IM1704 8am 35

LASSCOCKS



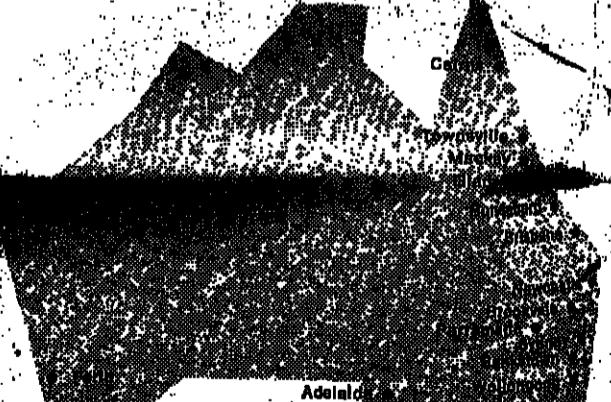
**DRIVE-IN
GARDEN CENTERS**
PHONE 43 9174

LOCKLEYS, MARION, MUDBURY
AND MORPHETT VALE

ADELAIDE
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

**In Australia, it's David Jones'
... 25 stores across the continent**

David Jones' is your store, Australia's store with 25 branches across the nation. Since 1838, we have extended our services as far north as Cairns, as far west as Perth. David Jones' are proud to be Australian, to serve customers all over the continent.



DAVID JONES'

monitor
readers
RESPOND



HAMMOND ORGANS

An outstanding range of models for Home, Church, and professional entertainment. Consult the Hammond people in Queensland.

DARLINGS / KINGS

88 Queen St., Brisbane • 209 Queen St., Brisbane
and all Branches

FOR MEN'SWEAR

For quality menswear at value prices. Rothwells stores provide the answer with every item of mens apparel.

Shopping for menswear is made easy with your very own Rothwells credit card. See our Credit Manager today.

Rothwells

THE NAME IS THE GUARANTEE
Edward Street, City • Garden City • Indooroopilly Shoppingtown • Wynnum • Toowoomba • Coolangatta

DAVID JONES'

monitor
readers
RESPOND

western Australia

Bunnings

WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S LEADING TIMBER MERCHANTS
AND BUILDING MATERIALS SUPPLIERS

Convenient trading outlets at:

Hamilton Hill
Riverton
South Perth
Midland
Osborne Park
Warwick
Welshpool

Country Branches:
Albany
Bunbury
Kalgoorlie
Manjimup
Morrobin
Port Hedland
Darwin

Head Office: 255 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, 6000.
Telephone 28 2111 Telex AA92161

BOANS

THE
PACESETTER
OF THE WEST!

11 Stores
Serving

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

- Perth
• Morley
• Carousel
• Grove
• Melville
• Geraldton
• Innaloo
• Garden City
• Kwinana Hub
• Bunbury
• Albany

Phone 81 5359

Shenton Park
Mobil Service

Perth
Western
Australia

315 Railway Road, 6008.

Lubrication • Mechanical • Paint and Panel Work

P. E. & V. C. GARNETT

First

W. PARKER

Watchmaker and Jeweller

First Floor
Gledhill Building,
Cnr. Hay & William Sts.,
Perth

Tel. 21 4456 Pte. 83 9264

Western Australia

An
Expert
in
Time!

Dale & Waters

For Travel to
any destination
contact —

Elders

TRAVEL

ELDER HOUSE
111 ST. GEORGE'S TERRACE
PERTH, WEST AUSTRALIA, 6000

PHONE 21 0141

FROCKS, SUITS
COATS, LINGERIE
KNITWEAR, etc.

Send for our free
full colour
monthly brochure
for what's new in
Dale & Waters.

Dale & Waters

M18 City Arcade
Murray Street
Perth, Western Australia

The larger woman's
own fashion store
Sizes to 4 XOS

DAVID JONES

TERACE, GARDEN CITY, PERTH, WEST AUSTRALIA

ALBANY • NARROGIN • RATTANNING

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

adreon
denis

hair artists

EXCLUSIVE

HAIR CUTTING

20 Years Experience

Knitcraft

Dianella Plaza

Shopping Centre

Phone 76 4991

KNITTING WOOLS
AND ACCESSORIES

HABERDASHERY

TAPESTRIES

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CARPETS ARE
OUR BUSINESS

CLEANING

LAYING

FULL RANGE NEW
CARPETS AND VINYL'S

Samples Brought To
Your Home.

Phone

81 6188

81 6478

choose

MONITOR ADVERTISERS

SOLAR HEATING RELIABILITY
YOU CAN COUNT ON.



sold & manufactured by:

LYONS & PEIRCE THE PLUMBER

4 Collingwood St., Osborne Park, Telephone 46 4222



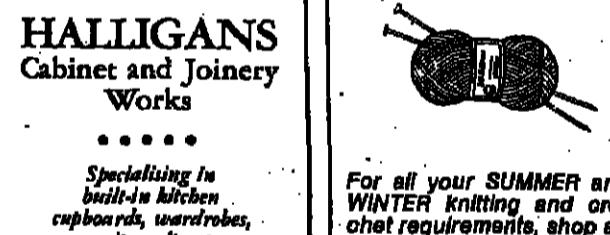
Best prices to all readers.
Just call in and make yourself known!



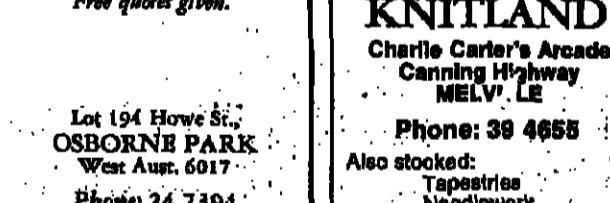
COMMERCIAL AND COLOUR PRINTING EMBOSSED SEALS

Manufacturers of Self-tape Cellulose Film & Polythene
(E.D.P.) Data Processing

WA Agents for New Self-tape and EDP, from Barling Systems
60 Abernethy Road, Belmont, Phone 65 1311



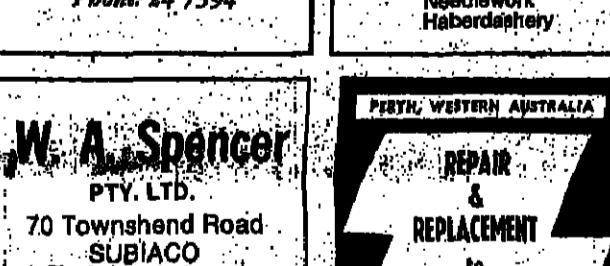
Specialising in
built-in kitchen
cupboards, wardrobes,
tuntry units, etc.
Free quotes given.



Lot 194 Howe St.,
OSBORNE PARK
West. Aust. 6017

Phone: 24 7394

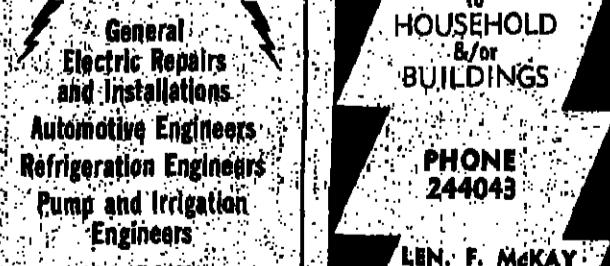
Also stocked:
Tapestries
Needlework
Haberdashery



REPAIR &
REPLACEMENT

to
HOUSEHOLD
&/or
BUILDINGS

PHONE
24 4043



REPAIR &
REPLACEMENT

to
HOUSEHOLD
&/or
BUILDINGS

PHONE
24 4043

GENERAL
ELECTRIC
REPAIRS
AND
INSTALLATIONS

AUTOMOTIVE
ENGINEERS

REFRIGERATION
ENGINEERS

PUMP AND IRRIGATION
ENGINEERS

LIN. F. Mc KAY
39 MILTON ST.
YOKINE

choose
MONITOR ADVERTISERS

Australia

Antistrike legislation

Government master/public servant

By Denis Warner
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Canberra
In less than 30 hours, the House of Representatives and the Senate passed sweeping emergency measures. These will empower Federal ministers to suspend without pay or dismiss any public servant who takes part in industrial action which seriously disrupts community services.

The government directed the legislation specifically against mail sorters and van drivers at the key *Western Mail Exchange* in Sydney who for a fortnight had staged a series of 24-hour work stoppages to protest a new roster.

While continuing to work for the rest of the time, and of course to draw their weekly pay, the sorters and drivers threw local, interstate, and international mails into chaos. Hundreds of bags of unsorted mail piled up, involving some six million letters and packets.

No one writing a letter for interstate or in-

ternational delivery could be sure that it would reach its destination.

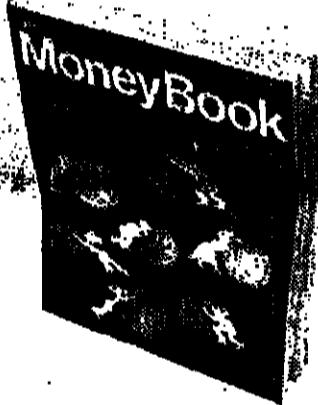
As a result of the new Federal legislation, the government will not need to ask the Arbitration Commission to resolve disputes involving striking government workers. It not only has the power to dismiss those directly involved. It can also stand down without pay any public servants who cannot be gainfully employed as a result of industrial action taken by other government employees or workers in private industry.

The government's action has raised a storm in the public service unions. Nevertheless, the alacrity with which the *Reform postal workers* agreed to stop their rolling strikes and to resume normal working hours suggested that even the strikers were aware of public irritation with the mail delays.

That, unfortunately, does not seem likely to be the end of the story. Two major white collar unions, the Council of Australian Government Employee Organisations and the Aus-

Continued on next page

The Money Book helps answer your questions



Are children cheaper by the dozen?
Should you buy an old house?
Who gets fat on probate?
What does a car really cost?
How do you plan an estate?
Are you a smart shopper?
Have you prepared for your retirement?
Do you really need a loan?
How can you control your spending?
What if you make an error on your tax return?

If money doesn't grow on trees, where does it grow?
Have you made adequate provision for dependents?
170 pages of essential information on everyday money matters; the Money Book is yours from any branch of the National Bank. And you don't have to be a customer to get a copy. It's free.

National Bank

AUSTRALIA

CARPET
Sales & Service

BRIGHTER CARPETS

737-738-739

607 NEBBIM ROAD, OAKLEIGH 3166

PHONES

569-8499

569-8269

Famous for Service and Personal Attention

TANKARD BROS.
Pty Ltd.
SUPERMART

Best Quality Fruits and Vegetables In the District
288 STEPHENSON'S ROAD, MOUNT WEAVERLY
277-8431
Melbourne, Australia



BURWOOD FLOOR & WINDOW DECOR
1420 Yarra Rd., Burwood 3128
Melbourne, Australia

VINYL BLINDS CURTAINS CARPETS
Free Quotes and Measure
ALL FLOOR and WINDOW FURNISHINGS
Trained Corsetiers always in attendance
LINGERIE • CORSETS • BRAS and LEISUREWEAR
277-0233
560-7828

Edna Barnett

BOUTIQUES

Specializing in

LINGERIE • CORSETS • BRAS and LEISUREWEAR
Trained Corsetiers always in attendance

MONDAY - SATURDAY
10:00 AM - 5:00 PM
251 YARRA ROAD, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

Lay By or Bankcard Accepted
Melbourne, Australia

Club colours! All codes!
JONCO FOOTY SHORTS
For Men and Boys - Sizes 22-40
Available at the M.S.D. and Sporting Dept. of all good stores.
AUSTRALIAN MADE
Trade enquiries: Jonco Clothing
578-5222

The choice of Champions

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

READ & RESPOND to monitor ads



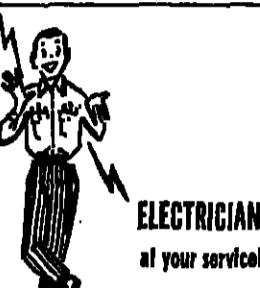
Valwood
Timber Products

Specializing In:

- Timber Gates
- Timber Carports
- Timber Sheds
- Timber Decks

202 Princes Highway 791-2485
DANDELONG A.H. 795-3342

Melbourne, Australia



Robert Walker
& CO. PTY. LTD.
Installations Repairs

164 ROSEBANK AVE,
CLAYTON 546-7895

When you come to Australia we'll look after you.



With more than forty years flying under their wings, Ansett Airlines are the most experienced airline flying Australia. We're the big Australian airline with the big-Australian coverage. We meet every international flight, and whether your visit is business, pleasure or both, we'll look after you. We'll help with accommodation, holidays, convention planning, group travel arrangements, hire-cars... all this and more.

Thinking of Australia? Think big... Ansett Airlines of Australia.

Fly ANSETT
AIRLINES OF AUSTRALIA
You'll enjoy the experience

011-P27000

Bookmarker Co.
OF AUSTRALASIA

Suppliers of Books of Special Interest to Christian Scientists

FOR FREE CATALOGUE WRITE TO:

49 Amber Grove, Mount Waverley
Victoria, Australia Tel. 277-4098

SHOP
MONITOR
Advertisers



CURTAIN & BLIND MAKERS

MAKERS OF ALL TYPES OF CURTAINS, BLINDS, PADDED PELMETS, CURTAIN TRACKS, FABRIC AND WALLPAPER BLINDS, BEDSPREADS - LOOSE COVERS AND UPHOLSTERY.

EXPERT ADVICE, SAMPLES AND QUOTES IN YOUR HOME WITHOUT OBLIGATION OR VISIT OUR SHOWROOM

TERMS AVAILABLE!

58 JACKSON CRT.
DONCASTER EAST

848-2124 or 848-4280

PROMPT, COURTEOUS ATTENTION

Edna Barnett
BOUTIQUES

Specializing in

LINGERIE • CORSETS • BRAS and LEISUREWEAR

Trained Corsetiers always in attendance

MONDAY - SATURDAY
10:00 AM - 5:00 PM
251 YARRA ROAD, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

Lay By or Bankcard Accepted
Melbourne, Australia

277-0233
560-7828

Hibbard Computer Systems

Discounting, Chain Store & POS Terminal Computer Systems
Turnkey Business Systems
Consulting & Advisory Services
Systems Analysis & Design
Timesharing & Batch Processing

61 YARRA STREET, GEELONG, 32200
PHONE (052) 820-241

★ Government master

Continued from preceding page

IAN COUNCIL OF SALARIED AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS have demanded that the government withdraw the new antistrike legislation.

This does not seem remotely likely. The government has become increasingly concerned with trade union militancy. Only a fortnight before the government introduced the new legislation, Mr. Ian Sinclair, deputy leader of the National Country Party, one of the two parties in the coalition government, and Minister for Primary Industries, caused a storm that reached back from London. He accused British shop stewards in Australian industries of having imported the "British disease," damaged Australia's industrial fabric, and exacerbated relationships between employers and employees.

The British High Commission in Canberra took the almost unprecedented step of denying the charge. But Sir John Egerton, one of Australia's most experienced union and labor officials, agreed with Mr. Sinclair that "the Pommy [English] shop steward as distinct from the English migrant, has been responsible for a change in the pattern of industrial behaviour in Australia."

He says that British shop stewards who have migrated to Australia fail to understand what can be done under an Australian Arbitration system acting in an impartial manner, with the

result that the left wing were now "throwing people out of work, defying the Arbitration Commission, defying the Australian Labour Party and defying the government."

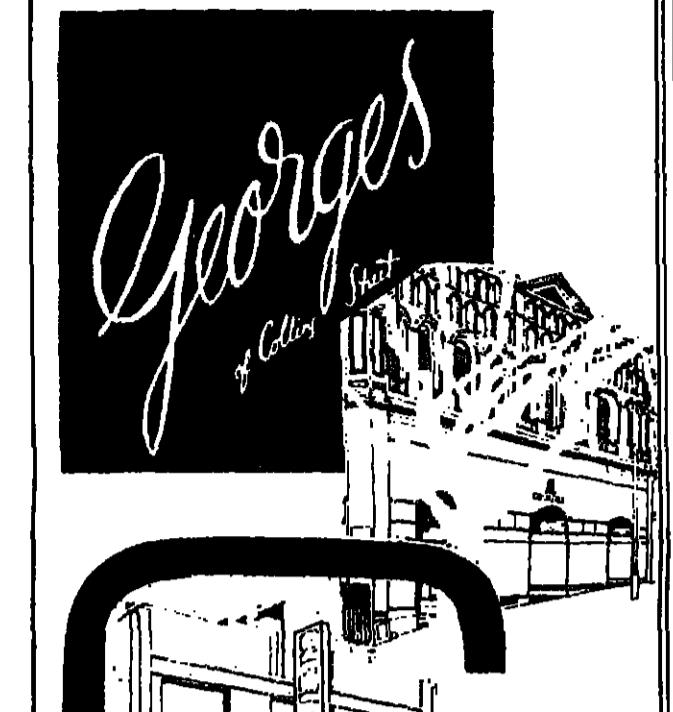
Only a tiny minority is involved in these tactics, but whether such a minority should have the right to disrupt the entire Australian community in seeking redress for its real or imagined wrongs seems likely to play a major part in Australia's immediate political and economic future.

The drivers of a few hundred gasoline tankers who went on strike recently brought the state of Victoria to an almost complete standstill. And the Victorian State government is still frustrated in its efforts to build a new and essential power station because a few left-wing objectors, theoretically on environmental grounds, to its location.

To meet all possible union objections, the State government sought, and won, union approval for the appointment of an independent commission to investigate the feasibility of building elsewhere.

When the decision went against them, however, the left-wing unions decided to continue the ban. As a result, long-suffering Victorians will face severe power cuts at the end of the decade.

The Fraser government is not so patient. It is determined to restore industrial order.



ANSVAR

HOUSEHOLDER'S PROTECTION PLAN

CIRCLE OF SAFETY BENEFITS

THE ANSVAR GROUP OF INSURANCE COMPANIES FOR INDUSTRIAL INDUSTRIES

Protect you, your home, your possessions. Ask for brochure.

ANSVAR AUSTRALIA INSURANCE LIMITED

Head Office:

16-22 Collins Street, Melbourne 3000
GPO 2711

Sydney 412-4544 • Brisbane 221-8449
Adelaide 873-5644 • Perth 21-6291

JEFF'S

Bulk Appliances Pty. Ltd.

• APPLIANCES

• SEWING MACHINES

• STEREO - TV

• FURNITURE

• RECONDITIONED APPLIANCES

Big Discounts Save Many Dollars

327 Stephenson Road

Mt. Waverley

277 5522

Also BELGRAVE (MAIN ROAD)

754 5881

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

OUTSIDE INN

COFFEE LOUNGE

OPEN MON.-FRI.

9 a.m.-5 p.m.

SAT. ONLY

9 a.m.-1:30 p.m.

South Yarra Arcade

105 Toorak Road

South Yarra

26,4806

VAUDEVILLE

ANTIQUES

Specializing in

Silver Jewellery Paintings

Art nouveau and art deco

JO JACKSON

new location:

311 TOORAK ROAD

SOUTH YARRA 3124

Melbourne, Australia

shop:

monitor advertisers

Durant Building Consulting Service

ASSOCIATED WITH:

ENGINEERS

ARCHITECTS

INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR EXPERT

TRADESMEN & SUPPLIERS

877 2016

40 MAIN STREET, BLACKB

From page 1

*Pele scored — the world cheered

League (NASL) semifinal here in their Giants Stadium, New Jersey, home. Now, after a breathtaking 2 to 1 win Aug. 28 against the Seattle Sounders in Portland, Oregon, the Cosmos have emerged the 1977 NASL champions in a fitting climax to Pele's illustrious 22-year career.

Pele's retirement marks as much the victory of a man's spirit and character as of his devastating soccer skills. All the long, sometimes troubled, sometimes glamorous way from boyhood in a dusty Brazilian village to mass-marketed American superstar, this modest man has kept his humanity and priorities intact.

"No man better expresses human communication than Pele; he is the friend of everybody," is the way Cosmos assistant coach and longtime Pele friend Julio Mazzel describes him. Pele's laugh rings around the stadium, and in heated matches he can be found firmly holding furious opponents apart.

Despite all pressures, Pele resolutely refuses to endorse cigarette or liquor advertisements on grounds that he loves and feels responsible for children. He and his wife, Rose, have two children of their own, a daughter, Kelly Christina, and a son, Edson.

Pele, whose real name is Edson Ribeiro da Nascimento, says his earliest ambitions were to be like his father — a semiprofessional soccer player of no particular note. But the Pele

career really began when he first started to play for Santos (Brazil) back in 1956.

It wasn't long before he became Brazil's most spectacular player, leading his country to three World Cup triumphs and being declared a national asset.



Pele's son Edson copies his father's fancy footwork

In 1974, though still idolized by his fans, he announced his retirement from the Brazilian soccer scene. But after some quiet negotiations, Cosmos president Clive Toye stunned the sporting world in June 1975, by signing Pele to a three-year contract for a reputed \$4.5 million.

It was a far-sighted decision. In the three years that Pele has electrified the Cosmos attack, more than 1 million people have poured into stadiums around the country to see him. Average home-game attendance for the Cosmos before he arrived was 10,000 to 12,000; this past few weeks the Giants Stadium has been filled, game after game, with 70,000 or so enthusiastic, cheering fans — even outdrawing a Yankees-Rod Sox baseball game at Yankee Stadium.

The quiet, unselfish man with the sizzlingly fast feet seems to have captured the American imagination, and his pure but single-minded sportsmanship has galvanized soccer's sudden rush into the major leagues as the United States' fastest-growing sport.

From page 1

*What A-bomb scare did

are two stories here: (1) the first important business with Moscow since Jimmy Carter became President of the United States; and (2) the context within which that business was done. Let us take the context first.

On July 21, Mr. Carter delivered a foreign policy speech at Charleston, North Carolina, in which he asserted that the United States and the Soviet Union "share many important overlapping interests." He cited 11 areas in which he noted that the two countries have common interests. Among the 11 he listed nuclear proliferation.

If they can cooperate on nonproliferation, can they also cooperate in another effort to arrive at a SALT 2 agreement on strategic arms limitation? U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance is getting ready to go to Vienna this coming week for talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko. Meanwhile, Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin has been back and forth to the State Department and White House for talks on many things.

This speech was made after Mr. Carter's foreign policy advisers had noted Moscow's reaction to the "human rights" campaign. The Soviet-American relationship was chilly indeed. Allies were getting worried. The speech was obviously aimed at getting back to a workable relationship.

Moscow's first opportunity to test the July 21 speech came quickly. By early August the Soviets had become convinced by their own satellite reconnaissance that the South Africans were on the verge of setting up a nuclear weapons test at a range in the Kalahari Desert in Namibia (South-West Africa), territory ruled by South Africa in defiance of the United Nations. Mr. Carter had listed nonproliferation as a mutual Soviet-American interest in the July 21 speech. Did he mean it?

The Middle East has been mentioned in those talks. Moscow wants the Geneva conference to be reconvened. The Monitor's correspondent reports that the Russians have told recent American visitors to the Kremlin that they think Mr. Carter should be much firmer with Israel on the importance of restoring all occupied Arab territories to the Arabs.

Nothing in the above rules out more Carter talk about "human rights." That is obviously a routine part of the rhetoric of the Carter administration. But the month of August seems to have produced conclusive evidence that Mr. Carter does not wish or intend to renew the "cold war." On the contrary, he has preached the new doctrine of "useful business" between Moscow and Washington and has practiced it in respect to nonproliferation and South Africa.

This does not mean that we are back to "detente" as it was widely understood during the Kissinger era. But it does mean that Mr. Carter's recent statements on the importance of nonproliferation, information, and intelligence, and his support of the Geneva Conference, are not aimed at the same thing as the Geneva Conference itself.

On Aug. 6 Leondi Brozovina sent a personal message to President Carter informing him of the Soviet observations and asking for his cooperation. The White House promptly ordered the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to check out the Kalahari Desert test site. On the basis of these independent U.S. checks the White House concluded that the Soviets were probably correct.

On Aug. 17 U.S. Ambassador-at-large Gerard Smith was sent to Geneva to inform the Geneva Conference of the Soviet observations and intelligence information. French Foreign Minister Louis de Gaulle announced publicly that France had informed



Pele's son Edson copies his father's fancy footwork

Pele hasn't disappointed the crowds. After 22 seasons and a staggering 1,277 goals, the "king" may be a touch slower — but it's hard to notice. His penalty kicks still travel like rockets on a disconcertingly curved trajectory. He still is back helping the defense, then sprinting and dodging nimbly into attack, passing the ball where it's least expected.

Pele is leaving the competitive soccer with one last farewell game here Oct. 1 — half played with the Cosmos, the other vs. Santos (Brazil). But the man's soaring spin will remain. "Soccer is much bigger than Pele," he once said. Maybe, but it was Pele who brought it alive, not least in the United States.

UPI photo

From page 1

*China charts pragmatic course

guardedly. Beneath-the-surface conversations with other Chinese are not easily entered into.

But foreigners sense that Mr. Teng enjoys widespread popularity among the Chinese people. In indirect ways officials hint it is he, not Chairman Hua, who is "running the show," at least economically — and he has been back in his official posts only since July 22.

For example, there is construction of new apartment buildings now because Mr. Teng favors more apartments.

Teng Hsiao-ping wants to improve the people's livelihood," explained one Chinese official. Then, he added, after a pause, "Chairman Hua also favors more apartments."

Teng Hsiao-ping has struck a traditional chord among the Chinese people," says one foreign diplomat. "He stands for the upright, outspoken official who is banished by intrigues at the emperor's court for courageously speaking the truth. Now he is back, and many people are glad."

In fact the severity of the criticism long directed at Mr. Teng helps explain his popularity, according to some observers. The radicals who succeeded in purging him of his posts last fall accused him of capitalist tendencies, of wanting to increase material wage incentives.

"That was like praising him, because those are the things that many Chinese want," said one observer.

The current official line, as explained in a new Communist Party Constitution and at the 11th national party congress that ended just before the Vance visit, is to increase both discipline and freedom of discussion. Contradictory as this may seem at first, it is a goal that has great appeal in view of the confusion and factional infighting of the last few years.

"With radical and conservative factions fighting at the top, persons lower down were afraid to take initiative and make constructive suggestions," said one Chinese official. "They were afraid they would be attacked and blamed with a hat."

"The leadership's current aims is to provide enough unity and discipline at every level of the Communist Party so that those lower down will feel secure in making constructive, realistic proposals before decisions at the next highest level are reached," notes one foreign diplomat.

Nothing in the above rules out more Carter talk about "human rights." That is obviously a routine part of the rhetoric of the Carter administration. But the month of August seems to have produced conclusive evidence that Mr. Carter does not wish or intend to renew the "cold war." On the contrary, he has preached the new doctrine of "useful business" between Moscow and Washington and has practiced it in respect to nonproliferation and South Africa.

This does not mean that we are back to "detente" as it was widely understood during the Kissinger era. But it does mean that Mr. Carter's recent statements on the importance of nonproliferation, information, and intelligence, and his support of the Geneva Conference, are not aimed at the same thing as the Geneva Conference itself.

On Aug. 6 Leondi Brozovina sent a personal message to President Carter informing him of the Soviet observations and asking for his cooperation. The White House promptly ordered the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to check out the Kalahari Desert test site. On the basis of these independent U.S. checks the White House concluded that the Soviets were probably correct.

On Aug. 17 U.S. Ambassador-at-large Gerard Smith was sent to Geneva to inform the Geneva Conference of the Soviet observations and intelligence information. French Foreign Minister Louis de Gaulle announced publicly that France had informed

and thus could bring the Palestinians and the Israelis closer. The U.S. vetoed an amendment 242 last February.

Mr. Gromyko told Senator McGovern, according to the Senator in a long interview the next day, that U.S. pressure on Israel is the key.

The Kremlin is using the current conflict reportedly and reluctantly to move closer to a peace agreement with Israel. But it has taken steps to ambiguity on the Palestinian issue.

Are you really prepared to accept a Palestinian homeland?" Mr. Gromyko asked Senator McGovern. Turning to U.S. Ambassador Michael Aronoff, who attended the session, Mr. Gromyko then reportedly asked: If the United States would accept an amendment to United Nations Resolution 242, which recognizes the right of the Palestinians to a homeland, Mr. Tsoi reportedly said he would find out, but repeated that the U.S. position today is that Resolution 242 should not be changed.

The resolution refers to the Palestinians only indirectly — and then as refugees. The PLO rejected it at its central council meeting in Damascus Aug. 26, but is reportedly willing to accept an amended version if passed by the UN General Assembly this fall.

The resolution refers to the Palestinians only indirectly — and then as refugees. The PLO rejected it at its central council meeting in Damascus Aug. 26, but is reportedly willing to accept an amended version if passed by the UN General Assembly this fall.

The issue is vital, since acceptance of an amended 242 by the PLO could lead to direct talks between the PLO and the United States.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

According to those analysts, one of the objectives of the Tito tour, which also included a week-long stop in North Korea, is to stabilize Yugoslav relations with the governments of the Communist world for the uncertain period that lies ahead.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.

The visit caps a steady improvement in relations between the two countries in recent years. Analysts say it also underscored Chinese admiration for Yugoslavia's independence from the Soviet Union.



Idi Amin addresses students after awarding degrees at Makerere University, Kampala.



Military police whip Makerere students forced to their knees during campus disturbances on Aug. 3, 1976.



Markets offer vegetables grown domestically, but food is three times as expensive as in 1970.

Photos by Katy Hansen

UGANDA rich land in ruin

By Katy Hansen
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ugandan President Idi Amin Dada's antics, which get world headlines, seem timed to divert attention from life inside his country. And that, day by day, is deteriorating.

Once called the "pearl of Africa" by Winston Churchill, this potentially rich agricultural country is slowly receding into a 19th-century subsistence economy. Commodities that once were exported now are imported and sometimes not even available.

For example, sugar was at one time grown in Uganda, refined, and exported. Today the commodity is scarce. When it comes irregularly to the market, Ugandans stand in line to pay \$2 a pound. Although sugarcane can be seen growing in the fields, the refineries are operating at 20 percent capacity.

Clothes and kitchen goods are available, but very expensive. A new shirt sells for \$30, a plastic dishpan for \$10. A simple cup and saucer goes for \$5, and a one-quart stainless steel saucepan for more than \$100. Meat — any meat, good or bad — sells for \$1.75 a pound when it is available. Eggs sell for \$3.50 a dozen.

The government has tried to control prices for meat and eggs; but when these prices are enforced by Army squads, the merchants drop out of business. They cannot make a living at the controlled prices. Meat and eggs have at times disappeared completely from the market.

Many leave capital

Many people are leaving the capital, Kampala, and other urban centers for the countryside. In the rural villages, salaries have not kept pace with prices, and workers are leaving their jobs for the farms, where they can grow their own food.

Even in Kampala, people are likely to have their own shambas (small land holdings), where they grow matooke, a nonsweet banana that is steamed and mashed like potatoes.

In the southern part of Uganda, food production has always been simple — just let the banana trees grow. But food for local consumption is fast becoming the only

agricultural endeavor. This is a drastic change for a country that has derived 90 percent of its export earnings from agricultural products.

Cotton used to be a major export; it brought in \$42 million in 1970. In 1976 the cotton crop brought in \$25 million, but the volume decreased to 33 percent of 1970 levels. Production dropped another 20 percent in 1976. Even with government "double production" campaigns, promises of increased prices, and guarantees of cash payments for the 1977 crop, it is unlikely farmers will be induced to grow cotton.

For a number of years they have been given promissory notes for crop payments by a government marketing board that sells the cotton overseas. The farmers have been unable to collect on these notes. Thus, many have turned to food crops that can be sold inside Uganda without going through a government marketing agency.

Smuggling a problem

Coffee exports, too, have slowed. Production in 1975 was down 20 percent from the record set in 1973.

Despite this decline, coffee is fast becoming the government's main source of export revenue. In 1976 it accounted for 80 percent of all exports. Overmature trees and neglected plantations will further reduce this source of export goods.

Smuggling is becoming a problem. To get foreign currency rather than the inflated Ugandan shilling for their coffee, farmers and others take the crop across the borders in large quantities. It is said that neighboring Rwanda's export of coffee is well above its own produc-

tion on the rest of the population — is the tension and uncertainty caused by President Amin's reign of terror. At least one vice-chancellor, the chief administrative officer of the university, when the students boycotted classes to protest against conditions last August, military police whipped and beat any student they could find.

Higher enrollment forced

During final exams in February and March, students, faculty, and administrative staff who came from the Acholi and Langi tribal groups — the groups General Amin suspected of plotting against him — did not stay in dormitories or homes overnight for fear of military attack. One night two dormitories emptied completely when rumors spread that the Army was going to raid; it did not.

Even water on campus is a problem. Toilets in most departments do not operate. Construction of outside latrines is being considered. Many faculty houses are being supplied with water during the day by trucks.

Perhaps the most devastating effect on the university

The Ugandans are by nature quiet, but the present conditions emphasize their reserve — and unhappiness. In private conversations, their fear, sadness, and rage surface.

No signs of opposition

Any leaders of a potential opposition are gone; they have been killed or have run away. The death of Anglican Archbishop Janani Luwum, the highest-ranking Christian leader in Uganda, was to them a final indication that the situation was hopeless. (The government says the archbishop died in an automobile accident while under detention and on his way to interrogation; others say he was shot.)

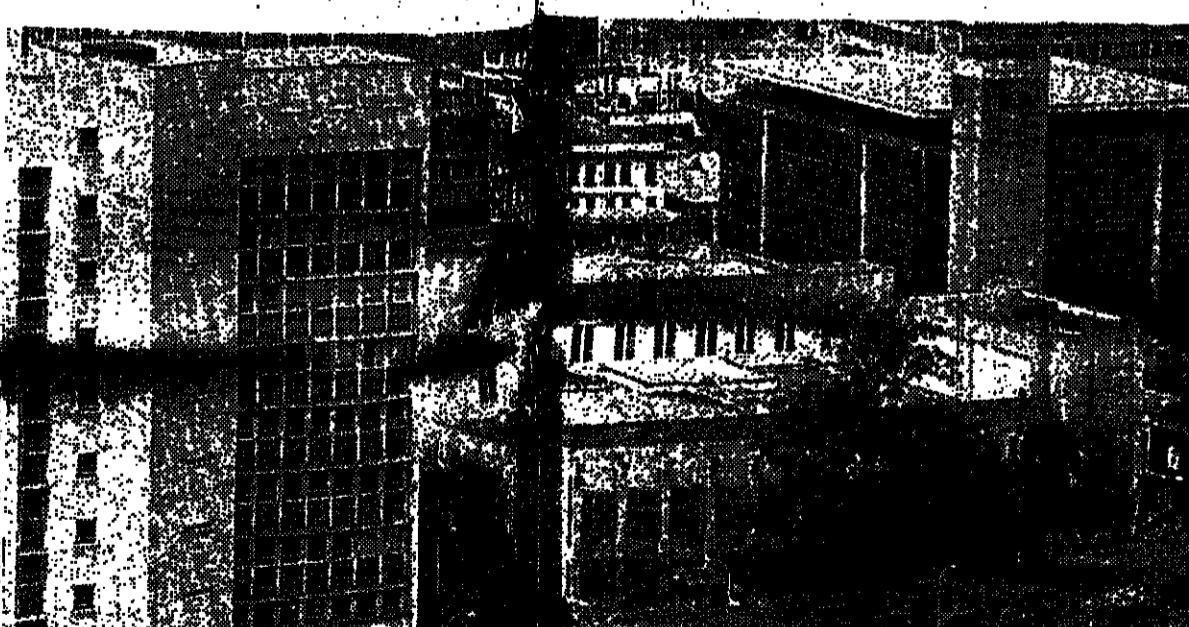
Thus, aside from dissident factions within the Army, there is apparently little organized opposition to President Amin. The periodic charges of plots against the

government are highly questionable, and many suspect that the evidence of such plots is fabricated. Attempts on President Amin's life have all failed — often because someone has sought "reward" by turning in the potential assassins.

The Ugandans see little hope for a change. If Field Marshal Amin were assassinated, another man from within the Army would be there to fill his shoes.

Although conditions are chaotic, no alternatives are readily evident. Under President Amin, Uganda is going backward. Yet there remains the vague hope that future rulers will be more educated and enlightened about the needs of a modern nation.

Mrs. Hansen, a free-lance journalist, was in Uganda from July, 1976, to March, 1977, with her husband, who was on a teaching assignment.



In Kampala many goods cannot be bought; some items in store windows are "for display only."



Residents of faculty housing at Makerere get water trucked to campus

financial

The fight against drug abuse

By Thomas Land
Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

Britain has sent an agroeconomist to the Golden Triangle region of Asia to help reduce the flood flow of heroin or "brown sugar" pouring into the cities of Europe.

He is Peter Bousfield of the distinguished Tropical Products Institute of London, posted to Thailand for two years. He will be joining an international project to set up a marketing infrastructure to handle alternative crops to opium poppy grown in the northern hill tribe regions there.

The scheme, still in its early stages, is so successful that it is about to be extended to neighboring Burma.

The London agroeconomist is one of several British specialists to be stationed in the Golden Triangle recently. The reason: an elusive and highly efficient network of Chinese traffickers replacing the notorious French connection has assumed control over the illicit drug markets of Western Europe — and many believe that the only way to stop the drug trade is by restricting the supply at source.

South East Asia's Golden Triangle, including regions of Thailand, Burma, and Laos, pro-

duces roughly 500-600 tons of opium annually. Much of it is smuggled westward.

Britain, Canada, Australia, and Holland recently followed the American example and attached narcotics specialists to their embassies in Bangkok, a major trading and supply center for the illicit operation. Several West European countries are expected to follow suit.

But the long-term aim of the Western scheme is not so much catching smugglers as stopping production. Thus the London agroeconomist's work will involve marketing investigations while his colleagues are engaged in agricultural and social research to choose a variety of suitable crops for local farmers to plant instead of opium poppy.

The crop substitution scheme, extended under the authority of the United Nations' Program for Drug Abuse Control, may well benefit from the present high price of coffee which was recently introduced the poppy regions. Other alternative crops include medical herbs and essential oils.

A scientific unit of Britain's Ministry of Overseas Development, the Tropical Products Institute is widely recognized as a foremost international authority on tropical and subtropical agriculture. Many other scientific research

establishments are likely to be drawn into the UN's crop substitution scheme.

During its first four years of operation, the UN Drug Abuse Fund has received about £8.8m from the United States, £357,000 from Canada, £210,000 from Britain, and small token donations from elsewhere. But Norway has now decided to donate about £3m from development aid funds to finance a crop substitution program in Burma over the next five years.

Norway's new contribution was announced after the Nordic Council in Helsinki decided that the most effective way to fight drug abuse at home was to go to its source with a joint program to prevent production.

Mr. Land is London correspondent for The Financial Post of Toronto.

Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day Interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (c) = commercial rate.

	U.S.	British	French	Dutch	Belgian	Swiss
	Dollar	Pound	Mark	Guilder	Franc	Franc
New York	—	1.7419	429	.2034	.4068	.027970
London	.5741	—	2467	.1168	.2335	.01606
Frankfurt	2.272	4.0534	—	.4734	.9467	.0501
Paris	4.9164	8.5639	2.1126	—	.2000	.1375
Australia	2.482	4.2820	1.0563	.5000	—	.06876
Bremen (c)	35.726	62.2774	15.3629	7.27208	14.542	14.9196
Zurich	2.3864	4.1742	1.029	.4874	.9748	.06702

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso: .002376; Australian dollar: 1.1050; Danish krone: 1.614; Italian lire: .001133; Japanese yen: .003738; New Zealand dollar: .9880; South African rand: 1.1515

Source: First National Bank of Boston, Boston

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day Interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (c) = commercial rate.

	U.S.	British	French	Dutch	Belgian	Swiss
	Dollar	Pound	Mark	Guilder	Franc	Franc
New York	—	1.7419	429	.2034	.4068	.027970
London	.5741	—	2467	.1168	.2335	.01606
Frankfurt	2.272	4.0534	—	.4734	.9467	.0501
Paris	4.9164	8.5639	2.1126	—	.2000	.1375
Australia	2.482	4.2820	1.0563	.5000	—	.06876
Bremen (c)	35.726	62.2774	15.3629	7.27208	14.542	14.9196
Zurich	2.3864	4.1742	1.029	.4874	.9748	.06702

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso: .002376; Australian dollar: 1.1050; Danish krone: 1.614; Italian lire: .001133; Japanese yen: .003738; New Zealand dollar: .9880; South African rand: 1.1515

Source: First National Bank of Boston, Boston

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day Interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (c) = commercial rate.

	U.S.	British	French	Dutch	Belgian	Swiss
	Dollar	Pound	Mark	Guilder	Franc	Franc
New York	—	1.7419	429	.2034	.4068	.027970
London	.5741	—	2467	.1168	.2335	.01606
Frankfurt	2.272	4.0534	—	.4734	.9467	.0501
Paris	4.9164	8.5639	2.1126	—	.2000	.1375
Australia	2.482	4.2820	1.0563	.5000	—	.06876
Bremen (c)	35.726	62.2774	15.3629	7.27208	14.542	14.9196
Zurich	2.3864	4.1742	1.029	.4874	.9748	.06702

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso: .002376; Australian dollar: 1.1050; Danish krone: 1.614; Italian lire: .001133; Japanese yen: .003738; New Zealand dollar: .9880; South African rand: 1.1515

Source: First National Bank of Boston, Boston

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day Interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (c) = commercial rate.

	U.S.	British	French	Dutch	Belgian	Swiss
	Dollar	Pound	Mark	Guilder	Franc	Franc
New York	—	1.7419	429	.2034	.4068	.027970
London	.5741	—	2467	.1168	.2335	.01606
Frankfurt	2.272	4.0534	—	.4734	.9467	.0501
Paris	4.9164	8.5639	2.1126	—	.2000	.1375
Australia	2.482	4.2820	1.0563	.5000	—	.06876
Bremen (c)	35.726	62.2774	15.3629	7.27208	14.542	14.9196
Zurich	2.3864	4.1742	1.029	.4874	.9748	.06702

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso: .002376; Australian dollar: 1.1050; Danish krone: 1.614; Italian lire: .001133; Japanese yen: .003738; New Zealand dollar: .9880; South African rand: 1.1515

Source: First National Bank of Boston, Boston

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day Interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (c) = commercial rate.

	U.S.	British	French	Dutch	Belgian	Swiss
	Dollar	Pound	Mark	Guilder	Franc	Franc
New York	—	1.7419	429	.2034	.4068	.027970
London	.5741	—	2467	.1168	.2335	.01606
Frankfurt	2.272	4.0534	—	.4734	.9467	.0501
Paris	4.9164	8.5639	2.1126	—	.2000	.1375
Australia	2.482	4.2820	1.0563	.5000	—	.06876
Bremen (c)	35.726	62.2774	15.3629	7.27208	14.542	14.9196
Zurich	2.3864	4.1742	1.029	.4874	.9748	.06702

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso: .002376; Australian dollar: 1.1050; Danish krone: 1.614; Italian lire: .001133; Japanese yen: .003738; New Zealand dollar: .9880; South African rand: 1.1515

Source: First National Bank of Boston, Boston

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day Interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (c) = commercial rate.

	U.S.	British	French	Dutch	Belgian	Swiss
	Dollar	Pound	Mark	Guilder	Franc	Franc
New York	—	1.7419	429	.2034	.4068	.027970
London	.5741	—	2467	.1168	.2335	.01606
Frankfurt	2.272	4.0534	—	.4734	.9467	.0501
Paris	4.9164	8.5639	2.1126	—	.2000	.1375
Australia	2.482	4.2820	1.0563	.5000	—	.06876
Bremen (c)	3					

people

They're digging up THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN

By Stephen Webbe

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Brighton, East Sussex, England
As the archaeologists dug deeper into the Dorsetshire field they came across fragments of corroded aluminum, glinting dully in the soil.

In one of the most intriguing excavations to take place in Britain in recent years, they were recovering the remains of a German aircraft shot down during the Battle of Britain.

On Oct. 7, 1940, the Bf-110 long-range escort fighter had been part of an attacking force of Nazi warplanes that had clawed skyward from Cherbourg and set course for England to bomb the Westland aircraft factory at Yeovil in Somerset.

From the rear cockpit of the aircraft, that autumn day 37 years ago, gunner Horbert Schilling watched the Normandy fields disappear in the distance as the armada climbed steadily over the English Channel to avoid radar detection.

He snapped a saddle drum magazine on his machine gun, cocked the weapon, and searched the sky for the dread Spitfires and Hurricanes that had so grievously mauled the Luftwaffe since the Battle of Britain had begun in July.

Obergefreiter Schilling was only too well aware of the toll the Royal Air Force had taken of the ponderous twin-engine machines he flew in — aircraft Luftwaffe commander Herman Goering fondly termed his "Ironclads."

Invincible in Poland, Holland, and France where they had encountered scant opposition the Bf-110s, or Destroyers as they were called, had been shot out of the sky by their fighters, fastas, and poor maneuverable British opponents.

At the force of Ju-88s, Bf-109s, and Bf-110s rained on up to 20,000 feet, Horbert Schilling relaxed a little. It was an altitude that made interception harder for British Fighter Command. He glanced over his shoulder at pilot Karl Herzog. The Oberfeldwebel seemed just as tensely bent over the controls as ever.

Lulled by the thunder of the aircraft's Daimler-Benz engines, Horbert Schilling began to think of his fiancée, Carla, and the warm September days they had spent together in Hamburg on his last leave. In the diary he kept in his tunic pocket he had penciled the words: "In case of accident contact Carola Cardena."

Homebound after attack

The attacking aircraft encountered variable cloud and occasional showers as they swept in over the English coast but visibility over the target was fair. In formations stepped up to 20,000 feet they dropped 80 high-explosive and six oil bombs on the aircraft works. As huge columns of smoke rose into the sky from the burning installations, the German aircraft resumed formation and raced for home.

Horbert Schilling and Karl Herzog never reached the safety of their Norman base. A burst of fire from a pursuing Spitfire of No. 800 Squadron based at Middle Wallop

in Hampshire sent their Bf-110 plunging into a valley just west of the Dorsetshire village of Long Bredy, eight miles west of Dorchester. By the end of the month the Battle of Britain was over.

While Carola Cardena no doubt treasured the memory of her fiancé — and may indeed do so to this day — the crash that killed the two German airmen was rapidly forgotten as the desperate aerial struggle raged on.

To Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding, commandor-in-chief, Fighter Command, in his Bentley Priory headquarters near London it was just one of 21 Nazi warplanes shot down that day at the cost of 17 of his own machines.

To Generalleutnant Hugo Sperrle, monocled commander of Air Fleet 3 whose aircraft staged the raid, it was simply one more loss in a bleak catalog of carnage that by the end of the battle would record the deaths of hundreds of German airmen and the loss of 1,733 Luftwaffe warplanes.

But the luckless Bf-110 which so speedily became a battle statistic in 1940 is no longer just an anonymous figure in the grim mathematics of war.

Last August the remains of the aircraft were dug from the Dorset soil by the Wealden Aviation Archaeological Group which, since its creation five years ago, has excavated 80 British, German, and American aircraft that crashed in England during World War II.

The archaeologists brought a variety of poignant objects to the surface. With the exception of a damaged flare pistol, most were personal: a handkerchief, a metal watch strap, a bottle opener, a battered cigarette lighter made in Hamburg, and a leather-covered cigarette case bearing the words "Hamburg-Hafen" and embossed with a view of the port.

But the most moving items recovered from the wreckage was one-half of Herbert Schilling's tunic, in the pocket of which was discovered his diary and purse.

The latter yielded a signed receipt for a postal order he had bought in Hamburg on Sept. 5, 1940, along with two French coins and a Czechoslovakian one.

It also contained a telephone token issued by the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, the Nazi province Hitler had carved out of Czechoslovakia, which would later be ruled with such ruthlessness by SS Obergruppenführer Reinhard Heydrich. Two 50 haleru stamps issued by the protectorate, depicting the 13th-century cathedral of St. Barbara in Kutna Hora near Prague, were also found inside.

Later he learned that two B-26 "Marauders" en route to bomb German gun emplacements on D-Day had collided over the spot.

Were it not for the need to earn a living, the Wealden Aviation Archaeological Group would consume Steve Hall's every waking hour. His Brighton house testifies to his compulsive hobby. "I've got undercarriage legs, carburetor oxygen bottles, and propeller blades in my bedroom," he confesses with a smile. "My three brothers think

Continued on next page

But WAAG member Peter Foote, a British Aerospace engineer who owns one of the few surviving Bf-109 fighters, is considered by his fellow archaeologists to be the real founder. Seven years before WAAG wrested its first aluminum fragment from the soil, he excavated a Bf-109 at Washington in West Sussex, recovering its engine, tailwheel, undercarriage, dinghy paddles, and one of two parachutes.

A bus driver, a builder, a mechanic, a draughtsman and a fireman complete the dedicated band of aircraft archaeologists, whose excavations are leading them farther and farther afield in Britain and may even take them onto the Continent.

"I didn't think it would develop into anything like this," says Mr. Saunders who, if he had a time machine, would slip back to the most famous of all Battle of Britain fighter stations, Biggin Hill in Kent, to watch a dogfight between a Bf-109E and a Spitfire Mk.II on a hot afternoon in 1940.

Like Steve Hall he cannot remember a time when he was not fascinated by World War II aircraft. He found his first wartime trophy when he was 17 on a hill called the long Man of Wilmington in East Sussex. "It was a fragment of a Dakota, a bit of old aluminum really," he says.

In 1971 Andy Saunders and some friends discovered the remains of a B-25 Mitchell bomber in Pevensey Bay, also in East Sussex. He recalls that a propeller blade was stuck out of the water.

News of the find leaked out and when a team of divers from the Royal Air Force Museum at Hendon near London arrived to help salvage the wrecked bomber, a crowd turned up to watch and help itself to souvenirs. "We lost a few bits," concedes Mr. Saunders, whose archaeological exploits have made him something of a celebrity in Hastings, where he is widely known as "the chap who dug up aircraft."

Steve Hall remembers his parents receiving a school report when he was 11 that declared: "If your son spent more time on normal subjects rather than war he would get along far better." He, too, found his first trophy in 1971. In fact, he found several. Ferreting around a wood at Ashburnham near Battle in East Sussex he discovered 50 caliber ammunition in the undergrowth and a section of fuselage still hanging from a tree. He also turned up a parachute clip and fragments of a rubber dinghy.

Later he learned that two B-26 "Marauders" en route to bomb German gun emplacements on D-Day had collided over the spot.

Were it not for the need to earn a living, the Wealden Aviation Archaeological Group would consume Steve Hall's every waking hour. His Brighton house testifies to his compulsive hobby. "I've got undercarriage legs, carburetor oxygen bottles, and propeller blades in my bedroom," he confesses with a smile. "My three brothers think

Continued on next page

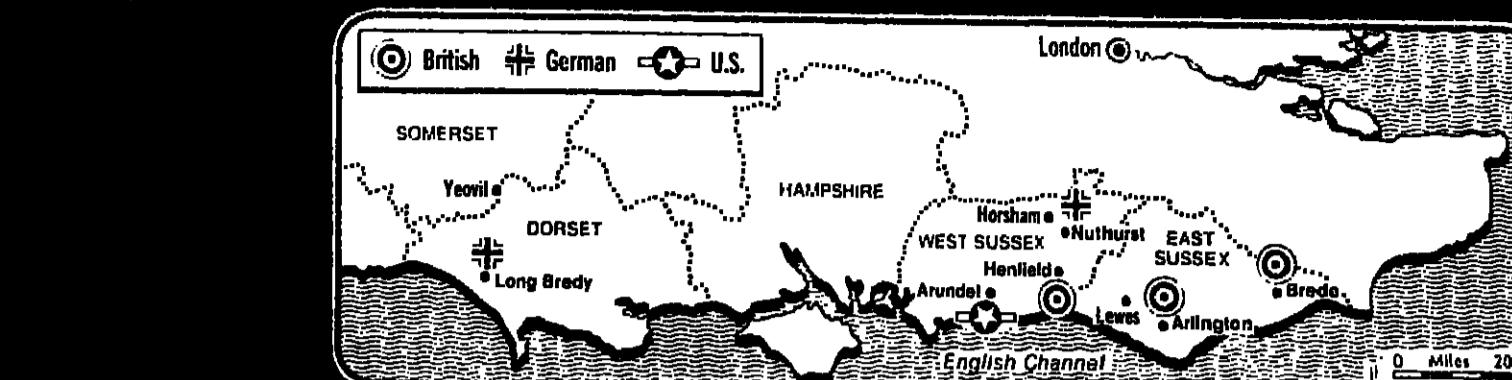
But WAAG member Peter Foote, a British Aerospace engineer



Luftwaffe laid low: Bf-109 of Hornet Wessel squadron lies in a field in Lenham, Kent, Sept. 20, 1940. In sky: archaeologists' insights

Courtesy Kent Messenger

people



Continued from preceding page

I'm a raving lunatic spending weekend after weekend in the rain, sleet, and snow. Fortunately I have a very tolerant wife." But digging up wrecked aircraft is not just a weekend diversion for the secretary and chairman of WAAG. Rarely an evening passes when the two are not swapping plans and information on the telephone.

Archaeology may seem something of an anachronism

where World War II is concerned but the piston-engined aircraft of the period, nose-diving into soft soil at speeds of 200 to 300 miles per hour, have left much behind that can be excavated.

"It's been hit by flak near Le Touquet," Mr. Saunders explains. "There was oil on his windscreen and his engine was on short bursts." The group know the aircraft had crashed near the village but were not sure exactly where. Once again, a local inhabitant helped them out. A farmer, who as a 14-year-old boy had seen the pilot rip off his flying helmet and goggles and fall out of the doomed aircraft, pointed out the crash site.

It was from the Arlington site that the archaeologists recovered a small metal CO₂ cylinder. Automatic release of the gas would have forced the Spitfire's undercarriage down if its hydraulics had failed. From other aviation archaeologists in Britain WAAG learned that the bottle was

into the wreckage.

On Sept. 5, 1976, WAAG excavated another Spitfire near Lewes. This one, flown by Pilot Officer Edward Smith-Hall of No. 129 Squadron based at Westhampnett in West Sussex, crashed at Arlington in East Sussex on May 6, 1942.

"He'd been hit by flak near Le Touquet," Mr. Saunders explains. "There was oil on his windscreen and his engine was on short bursts." The group know the aircraft had crashed near the village but were not sure exactly where. Once again, a local inhabitant helped them out. A farmer, who as a 14-year-old boy had seen the pilot rip off his flying helmet and goggles and fall out of the doomed aircraft, pointed out the crash site.

What of the future for the Wealden Aviation Archaeological Group? "If we can afford it France would be a good place to go," says Mr. Saunders. "Douglas Bader's crash site would be an interesting one to do. It would be nice to find a few bits."



Andy Saunders (second from left) and Steve Hall (right) with colleagues and propeller on Nuthurst dig

By F. Graham Horley

Douglas Bader, shot down near Le Touquet in 1941, was one of the most famous Battle of Britain fighter aces with 22 kills to his credit. He lost both his legs in an aircraft accident in 1931 and returned to flying with artificial limbs. Last year he was knighted for services to the disabled.

The group does not confine itself to excavating fighters. It has dug up the remains of a Liberator bomber that crashed in the grounds of Arundel Castle in West Sussex on June 22, 1944. Part of the R.A.F.'s Eighth Air Force based in eastern England, the B-24 was hit over France during the Allied armies' pushings of the Normandy beachhead. WAAG dug up three of its four Pratt & Whitney engines, all of its 10 .50 caliber machine guns together with the armored seats used by the pilot and copilot.

In one of its most fascinating excavations to date, the group is currently unearthing a Stuka dive bomber "somewhere in Sussex." The location of the Ju-87 is being kept secret for fear of an onslaught of souvenir hunters. "There's a lot of it there but it's waist deep in treacherous mud," observes Mr. Saunders, "and at high tide it's covered with water."

Museum of planes

WAAG collects all its finds and exhibits the best of them at the Warmham War Museum near Horsham in West Sussex. There, on a wall and floor, beyond the vehicles, uniforms, badges, medals, and military equipment collected by the Lyndhurst who owns and runs the museum, the debris of scores of savage air battles is arrayed and identified.

The most touching item on display is a silver teddy bear charm found last year with a 5-penny piece and a half-krona in a leather purse when the group excavated a Bf-109

soldier guarding the wreck appears to have considerably wrapped up the tin after lunch and tucked it

away. Some people think we're ghoulish souvenir hunters," says Mr. Saunders. "But we're not."

Stephen Webbe edits the People and Travel pages.

DIRECTION:

Autumn 1977



Pleasantly peasant by Franck Olivier

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The oldest known article of clothing is shaping up as the newest in style (such are the vagaries of fashion). The shawl, which for ages has served as outer cover for both rich and poor, now looks like the accessory most likely to be considered indispensable during the transitional time from late summer into fall, and long afterwards, as well.

As shawls arrive en masse in the stores, there will be shawls for all, starting at the top with the silk and cashmere YSL floral. Bottom-line acrylics, like the Glentex Alphé flowered shawl, sell for as little as a tenth of the price, and in between there are handsome self-fringed challis paisleys.

And then there is the blouse beautiful. Backed by Paris and New York designers, well on its way to a promising fashion future, the blouse beautiful has many advantages. There is its versatility, for one thing.

Whereas the shirt, with its collar, its cuffs, and its buttons down the front, is set by a certain uniformity of style and function, the blouse is more malleable. It is open to many variations of styling.

The shirt may be sport, polo, or Ivy League, but when all is said and done it is, at fond, the same ever-loving shirt. And with T-shirts and turtlenecks as the only available alternatives on the market lately, the classic shirt has been having a virtual monopoly over styles in tops.

More variety in styling was long overdue, and it began to come in recently with the peasant blouse. Then the trend away from the clinging body shifts to looser, fuller tops took off.

It gained momentum with Yves Saint Laurent's Parirot, ruff-collared blouse, shown with cardigans and trousers, and copied far and wide. The voluminous Cashmere blouse, a poetic rendition of the shirt, has been adapted for the high-fashion crowd by Karl Lagerfeld of Chloe and is also influencing American manufacturers.

The blouse beautiful is seasonless and adaptable to both working lives and after-hours amusements. It can be worn later this month and on into fall and winter, serving to revivify and update strictly classic separates from last year's wardrobe. It isn't going for it, as they say.

Anne Klein's challis shawl



The blouse beautiful is seasonless and adaptable to both working lives and after-hours amusements. It can be worn later this month and on into fall and winter, serving to revivify and update strictly classic separates from last year's wardrobe. It isn't going for it, as they say.

Where in the world can you buy the weekly international edition of

**THE
CHRISTIAN
SCIENCE
MONITOR**

At many Christian Science Reading Rooms and some newsstands, including the following in major cities around the world.

LONDON
44 London Wall, EC2 (entrance Cross Key Court)
109 Kings Road, SW3
104 Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington
7 Curzon Street
296 Kensington High Street
9-23 Marsham Street, Westminster
80 Baker Street
... and at some underground station newsstands

EDINBURGH
Bauernmeister Booksellers
19 George IV Bridge

PARIS
36 Boulevard St. Jacques
38 Rue Washington

BRUSSELS
96 Chausée de Vlamingh
W. H. Smith newsstand
Boulevard Adolphe Max 71

ROME
Via Quattro Fontane 143
(entrance via del Giardino 42)

HAMBURG
Alexanderstr. 2
Rollenbaumhausse 25
Max-Brauer-Allee 76
Bramfelderstr. 22
... and at newsstands at the airport, railway station, central hotels

MUNICH (MÜNCHEN)
Schäfferstr. 22
Hauptbahnhof newsstand

AMSTERDAM
Ruydselaarst. 13
STOCKHOLM

Pressens Samhällsbyrån AB
Ulriksdal Avelinringen
And at some newsstands

ZURICH
Rämistr. 2 Bellevueplatz
Schmidt Agence Kiosks and newsstands

MADRID
Alonso Cano 63, Apt. 1-C

TEHERAN
Most hotels and newsstands
National distribution through newsstands in

BAHRAIN
EGYPT

KUWAIT
SAUDI ARABIA
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

LAGOS
Ola-Ilé & Sons, distributor
31 Sunmola St., Mende Kondi Road

TOKYO
Nagatacho 1-Chome, Chiyoda-ku

SINGAPORE
8 Orange Grove Rd.

BOMBAY
81 Murzban Rd., Fort

JOHANNESBURG
Shop 17, Marketa, Krule Street

CAPE TOWN
36a Burg Street

SYDNEY
50a Vineyard Rd., Claremont

MELBOURNE
241 Elizabeth Street

AUCKLAND
Challie House, 10 Martin Place

RIO DE JANEIRO
Av. Marquês de Caxias 271, Rm. 301

Buenos Aires
Av. Corrientes 349,
Calle Sargento Cabral 841

sports

Is cricket about to bowl its last maiden over?

By Denis Warner
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne
Cricket is, or used to be, more art than sport. Like chess, excitement was highest when action was slowest.

The knowledgeable spectator loved a big hit that sent the ball soaring out of the ground, always provided, of course, that it was skill and not brute force that propelled it. It was the battle of bowler against batsman, the subtlety of pace changes, or the carefully prepared move that led to the batsman incautiously into cricket's equivalent of a pawn's role, that made the game worthwhile.

Cricket spoke a common language that bridged geographic gaps. On the village greens of England, or on the parched plains of Pakistan, a cricketer who could bowl a succession of maiden overs (deliver every ball in a succession of six or eight balls to a batsman without having a scoring shot registered against

him) was always as much admired as the man who could make 50 runs.

Which of the great cricketing countries of the world — England, Australia, the West Indies, India, Pakistan, and South Africa — is the best is a matter of continuing doubt. This is especially true since the South Africans have been barred from international cricket competition because their sides do not include blacks.

Traditional rivals for over a century the English and Australians compete for a mythical prize called the Ashes. The Ashes gets its name from a fake obituary to cricket that appeared in a London paper when Australia beat England in 1882. "The body," said the Sporting Times, "will be cremated and the ashes taken to Australia."

To the shock and horror of the cricket world, this summer may well be the last time the Ashes are ever played for.

The current test series — international cricket matches are always "tests" — was just



underway when a brash young Australian millionaire named Kerry Packer, who runs magazines and a television network, announced that he had signed up not only the entire Australian team, but pretty well all the best players in the world — eight from the West Indies, five from South Africa, three from Pakistan, and three from England — to play in a great new series timed to begin just as Australia and India meet for a series of "tests" in Australia in December.

For top stars and money available appears limitless. Even run-of-the-mill Australians not yet chosen to play for their country have signed on for three years at \$25,000 a year.

Mr. Packer is reported to have paid more than a million dollars to hire a ground in Melbourne normally used by footballers and to be cultivating a "wicket," or "pitch," (the 22-year stretch of turf between the two ends of the batting area) in a special hot house.

The central idea is to provide internationally "televised entertainment," a vulgar phrase to use in describing cricket. Instead of the delicate response to arched spinning delivery, true straight bat, it suggests whizz, bang, thump and other abominable sounds.

These wonderful 5-day matches when neither side won but only played the game have perhaps won but only played the game have perhaps identified "as all sorts of things."

Alwyn Wheeler of London's Natural History Museum said it might be a shark, some of which are 30 feet or more in length. He noted that partly decomposed shark remains often seem to have the long neck and flippers shown in the photos.

In short, the photos, sketches, and verbal descriptions of the fishermen can be interpreted several ways by expert biologists. But they are too thin a base upon which to lay any conclusion.

Finding unambiguous evidence that plesiosaurs still exist would indeed be a spectacular discovery. And scientists have been surprised enough in recent decades by the sudden appearance of "living fossils" to keep an open mind toward such things. The coelacanth, once firmly believed to be extinct, now is one of the living fishes of our own age. Neopilina, an "extinct" genus of mollusks, has parasitized for hundreds of millions of years.

But scientists have examined many specimens of these "living fossils." The "specimen" the Japanese fishermen found was so decayed they had to throw it away. The record they brought back is too ambiguous to be clearly interpreted. The suggestion that it is evidence of a plesiosaur, when it might just as well be a whale or shark, seems purely wishful thinking.

This emphasizes the need for healthy skepticism where such monster stories are concerned. Scientists, like everyone else, sometimes let enthusiasm override judgment. Also, they love to speculate. And their speculations may be reported as carrying more weight than the scientists themselves would give them. Whatever the case, here, and it may have been a mixture of both factors, the lack of clear evidence is warning enough to take visions of plesiosaurs with a grain of salt.

No one can say that plesiosaurs do not swim in the depths of the Pacific. But there's no reason to think they are swimming there either. The trawler's report in an editorial sense, "Most lovers of the game will hope that eventually this is achieved and that cricket, however damaged temporarily, will find its true place again."

science

Living fossils Sorry, but that's no plesiosaur

By Robert C. Cowen

A Japanese trawler netted the two-ton remains of an animal off New Zealand last spring and word subsequently went around the world that a "dinosaur" still lives. It was a spectacular, and premature, conclusion.

The few photos and sketch the crew brought home do indeed suggest the long neck and flippers of a plesiosaur — a marine reptile thought extinct for 100 million years — as reported by Yoshihori Imaizumi.

Research notebook

Yoshihori Imaizumi, director-general of the National Science Museum at Tokyo in July. But marine biologists have been reluctant to endorse Imaizumi's widely quoted statement that this is a "precious and important" discovery.

After looking at photos sent from Japan, Carl Hubbs of Scripps Institute of Oceanography in La Jolla said he was virtually certain it wasn't an extinct reptile. His colleague, Richard Rosenblatt, who manages Scripps' fish collection, thought it might well be the rotted remains of a whale, which he said are misidentified "as all sorts of things."

Alwyn Wheeler of London's Natural History Museum said it might be a shark, some of which are 30 feet or more in length. He noted that partly decomposed shark remains often seem to have the long neck and flippers shown in the photos.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
London Bureau, 4 Grosvenor Place, London, England SW1X 6JH
or
Box 125, Astor Station, Boston, MA, U.S.A. 02123

Please start my subscription to the weekly international edition of the Monitor.

U.S. Dollars	British Pounds	W. German Marks	Dutch Gulders	Swiss Francs
<input type="checkbox"/> 6 mos. 12.50	<input type="checkbox"/> 7.50	<input type="checkbox"/> 31.20	<input type="checkbox"/> 51.00	<input type="checkbox"/> 81.50
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 year 25.00	<input type="checkbox"/> 15.00	<input type="checkbox"/> 62.50	<input type="checkbox"/> 82.50	<input type="checkbox"/> 165.00

Rates include delivery by regular mail. Airmail rates on request.

Cheque/money order enclosed in one of above currencies.

International Money Order to follow.

Bank draft enclosed (U.S. Dollars).

Name (Please print)

Street

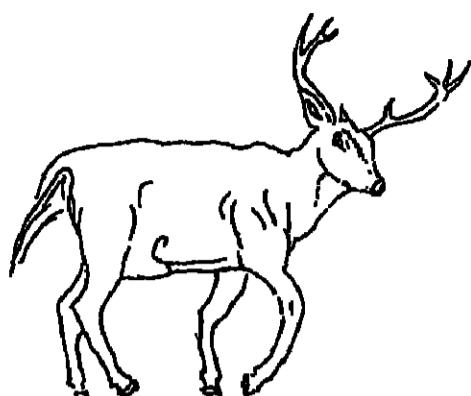
Flat

City

Post Code

Prov.

for children



William Huey, 9
San Francisco, California

Footprints of young explorers

Pre-teens around the world are invited to send in their explorations on any subjects they choose. They can be poems, very short stories, drawings, or favorite hobbies. Those items we don't have room for will be returned if you include a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Send to Children's Page, Box 353, Astor Station, Boston, MA 02123.

I'd like to teach the world to be calm

I'd like the world to be all calm without fights and wars,
With airplanes and tanks all calm in famous museums.
I'd like to keep the world all clean with garbage in cans.
And sweep the playground every day and wash it with some soap.

Life

Galloping through the streets,
It's as though I were riding on air.
Riding my beautiful black stallion,
Flying through the trees and enjoying
the breeze,
Letting all my time fly by me,
Ignoring all my duties of life,
Letting out all the strife,
I shall not ignore this fact,
But life has its times for this and that.

Dawn Hubbard, 11
Whitesboro, New York

Kelauke Iki, 4th grade
Nishimachi International School
Tokyo, Japan

Swans

The swans on the lake are beautiful,
Flapping their snowy white wings.
Their slender crystal necks shine in the sun.
They look so graceful too.

When they fly down into land splashing
on their way flying in the air up there.
They look so graceful gliding down to land,
but their wings sound like a brass band.

Fluffy little helpless nestlings,
their parents fighting for them,
Look at the cob and the pen,
back to the nest again.

Mother tired out,
Soon they will be chased
by their own father out of the family,
they will go out, out, out.

Jeannette "Myfanwy" Ellen Woods — Jack, 8
Kirkby Lonsdale, England

The Sea

The sea is calm,
the sea is rough.
The rocks are smooth,
the rocks are tough.
I love to watch the tide
roll in
and sometimes see a large
fish swim.
The sand is wet
and also dry?
And when the wind blows
it makes the sand fly.
The only stars that I
can reach
are just the starfish
on the beach.

Laurie Carlson, 12
Rockport, Massachusetts

The wind

How I love the wind
who tempts the trees to dance
and the way it gives itself
to the quiet waves.

It blows the weary rain
toward the secret places;
no one ever will see
those places the wind preserves.

Kristen John, 10
Toronto

Clouds

If I were a cloud I would be so proud as to
sit high in the sky way over the ground.

As I sit there all day I am threatened to
stray for the wind gives me a slow push
away. I'm followed by many who are threat-
ened by the wind who want to stay
all the blame.

Susan Walker, 11
Ventura, California

What is Yellow?

Sun in the sky is partly yellow,
So is the color of lemon Jell-O.
Lightning is yellow when it rains.
Yellow flowers on the window panes.
Eberhard Faber makes yellow pencils,
And I wish Georg Jensen made yellow utensils
For eating things like bananas and squash
And keeping them yellow right after you wash.
Crayola makes crayons that sometimes are yellow.
It seems like yellow is quite a fellow.
Yellow brightens up your day.
In an extraordinary way!

Margot S. Hellingman, 11
Syracuse, New York

Ode to Chicago

From the time early settlers founded this place,
It began to grow bigger, face by face.
They saw it as land unused and new,
From that time on, it grew and grew.

Skyscrapers and towers, hundreds of feet high,
Reaching and stretching, into the clear sky.
Factories hummimg, busy as bees,
Manufacturing and producing as much as they please.

Libraries, museums, other places too;

New things, new faces — no time to do.

Look around and see what time has done —

Television, radio, and theater — that's fun!

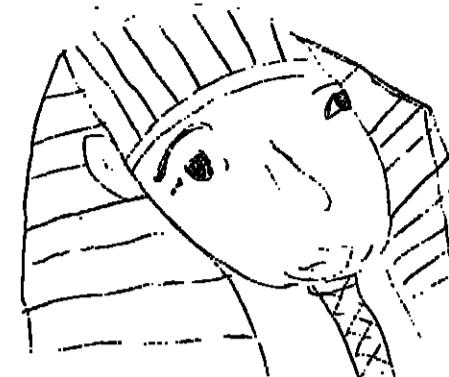
Policemen, doctors, firemen and teachers —
Lawyers, mailmen, bakers, and preachers,
Serve you and help you the whole day through.

State Street, expressways, and Michigan Avenue,
A Calder, a Chagall, and a Picasso to view.
I see the Hancock and the giant Sears tower —
Chicago grows bigger and better each year!!

Michelle Bliba, 12
Chicago, Illinois

Jenny Schontag, 7
Richmond, Virginia

King Tut's Treasure



We started to leave for Chicago at about 6:00 in the morning and got to the Field Museum at 8:30. We got in line and in about 15 minutes we were inside the building!

When you get inside the building they will give you a receipt that you will exchange for tickets. When you get the tickets they will have a number on them telling the time you can see the Tut exhibit. When we got tickets it was a 15-minute wait. That was too bad, but when we left, the waiting time was 6 hours!

When we went into the Tut exhibit they had it fixed up so you felt like you were going down, down, down, into a tomb!

The Tut exhibit was amazing and beautiful. Why don't you take a vacation sometime and see King Tut's treasure?

Michelle McGinnis, 8
Conversville, Indiana



Sky book

Silver jet:
Soaring,
Penciling a
Polished sky
with wobbly
words.

Kristin Miller, 7
Ottawa, Canada

Scampy

One day our gardener found a little hare in a corner of the garden. We named it Scampy. I used to feed it milk with a medicine dropper. At first we used to feed it Marie biscuits and toast. Then we fed it leaves, grass, and carrots. It was cuddly and nice. It was so cute. But one day it ran away. It was only one month old and it ran like the wind.

Maria Lockwood, 7
Madras, India

The hawk

Hawk
Soaring above
Eyes open wide
No food in sight
Search

Alyson Garey, 7
Laguna Hills, California

Love
Love is a spark
Love is a dawn
Love is something
you love all along.

Allyson Garey, 7
Laguna Hills, California

The beautiful bird

Once upon a time there lived a beautiful bird who lived in a very green wood. One day the bird was flying quite low and she flew into a net. A man came out of a bush and took her to a pet shop.

After about two weeks a man came and bought her. When he got out of the shop, he let the bird go free.

Edward Christie, 9
Herts, England

Great Britain's stately homes: treasures in trust

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent on The Christian Science Monitor

New York Britain's stately homes have been called "supreme orchestras" of architecture, interior design, craftsmanship, and scale. Many describe their sense of grandeur as a "living grace." Certainly they represent some of the greatest works of England's golden age of architecture and landscape gardening. They span more than 500 years and reflect the genius of dozens of superb architects, including Inigo Jones, Sir Christopher Wren, John Nash, and Robert Adam. They are more and more recognized as national treasures which must somehow, in these hardest of times, be allowed and indeed helped to endure and enrich the future.

This should prove to be a milestone summer. Over 500 of these historic houses — ranging from palaces to small manor houses — will have welcomed more than an estimated 11 million overseas visitors who came for the silver jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II. This record number of visitors will, it is hoped, have left behind \$3.5 billion to help boost Britain's sagging economy, as well as help save the houses. Thousands will have paid from 25 cents to \$1.50 in admission charges to wander through the important English landmarks — and spent generously at the houses for souvenirs, literature, teas, and lunches.

Referring to the expected rush, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu said, "Without tourism our great houses would be empty hulks, or lunatic asylums, or government offices, and their furnishings would be dispersed in museums around the world. In the face of increasing taxes and upkeep costs, tourism is the key to survival for our historic homes and monuments." He said such homes had more than 50 million visitors in the last decade.

"These houses are not replaceable; they form collectively Britain's greatest contribution to the visual arts," says author Nigel Nicolson. They could not be built today, and the value of their contents is beyond calculation. The houses, their artworks and furnishings, and their splendid settings are beyond price. Their preservation has become of prime importance to Britons and to Anglophiles everywhere.

Popular television series such as "Upstairs, Downstairs" and "Civilisation" movies such as "Barry Lyndon," and books such as "Rose: My Life in Service" by Lady Astor's maid, Rosina Harrison, have stirred great interest not only in aristocratic "upstairs" environments, but also in the quarters where the "downstairs" staff have lived and worked. Visitors today want to view more than elegant ballrooms, dining halls, and picture galleries. They also have great interest in 18th and 19th century kitchens and bathrooms, in stables, barns, cider mills, dovecotes, and workers' cottages.

The Trust is a charity, with certain tax exemptions but no government support. Its existence depends on the generosity of donors, voluntary members, and the general public.

Today it has more than 500,000 members (a basic membership costs less than \$5). In the past few years, a more aware and appreciative British public has been joining at the rate of 100,000 per year.

In 1907, according to assistant secretary of the trust, Lawrence E. M. Rich, an act of Parliament declared Trust properties to be "inalienable," which means they can never be sold or mortgaged, and are fairly immune from local or national government condemnation proceedings. The Trust, says Mr. Rich, now owns and controls more than 450,000 acres and its assets are calculated in billions of dollars.

The trust's most popular property is Chartwell, former home of Sir Winston Churchill in Kent. It drew 157,000 visitors last year. Bodiam Castle in East Sussex, Tatton Park house and gardens in Cheshire, Waddesdon Manor in Buckinghamshire, and Dunster Castle in Somerset are also on the trust's "top 10" list for visitation. Other popular homes include those of authors Rudyard Kipling and George Bernard Shaw, and of actress Ellen Terry in East Sussex, Herfordshire, and Kent, respectively. With profits from her children's books, Beatrix Potter purchased several thousand acres of the finest woods and slopes in England's Lake District and later bequeathed them to the National Trust to guard in perpetuity. These, too, may be visited.

Cliveden in Buckinghamshire, the former home of the Astor family, is another favorite of overseas visitors, particularly Americans. It is not only a National Trust showplace, but also is let to Stanford University in California for use as an overseas campus. When Lord Astor gave Cliveden to the National Trust in 1942 he wrote in a letter: "During our married life and occupancy of Cliveden as a home my wife and I have tried to use it to bring about a better understanding between the English-speaking world and between various groups or sections of people of this and other countries. It has been a place where men and women of all types, ministers, M.P.s [Members of Parliament], business men, trade unions, educationalists, civil servants, etc., have gathered. In offering this property my hope is not only to preserve the amenities of the place for the public, but also to make it possible for Cliveden in time to continue to be used for similar purposes."

The Trust is necessarily selective in its acceptance of properties. A house must be historically and aesthetically appropriate. Its accumulated contents, gardens, and land, must come also with a sizable slice of family fortune to endow it. This endowment is invested to earn 5 percent interest to maintain the house. Whenever possible, house donors are invited to live in their homes. "They give a social continuity which is vital," says Mr. Rich. "They make the best possible tenants be-

cause they cared enough about their home to give it away. Their presence is important — it gives a great element of residence to visitors." Normally, not more than two generations continue to live in a house once it has been given to the National Trust.

"Management costs, building materials, and staff wages have skyrocketed," declares Mr. Rich, "but, so far, trust income has kept up with the rises, and we are watching our priorities closely. Membership support is increasing, and more legacies, including many in smaller amounts, are coming each year."

Mr. Rich contends that England's greatest cultural contributions to civilization are two — English poetry and the English country house, which he terms an art form and an architectural achievement. The National Trust, located at 42 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW 1H, and the National Trust for Scotland located at 5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, Scotland (with its additional 60 properties and 80,000 acres) have become careful guardians of much of Great Britain's architectural heritage.

Roy Strong, director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, has spoken out about the threat to the 1,000 historic homes still left in private hands. "Sixty of these are large," he says, "and the rest are small manor houses, etc. Within the next 25 years there may be nothing of them left." Two years ago, he mounted an exhibition as a contribution to European Architectural Heritage Year, called "The Destruction of the English Country House, 1750-1975." "Lack of funds, heavy taxes and death duties, urban reorganization, and traffic schemes have been gradually eroding many of Britain's most beautiful and ancient houses," Dr. Strong warned.

He deplored the lamentable way in which these matchless old houses have been allowed to disappear. Lack of funds and heavy building costs are two of the main reasons he cites for such disappearance. "How can you preserve a great house if each year you have to put something into Christie's or Sotheby's in order to pay taxes?" he asks.

"Owners of these houses are struggling against enormous expenses," says Mr. Rich. "They passionately adore their houses, but find no glamour these days in living in them. Most live in a few rooms in one wing, and keep the rest open to the public. These people are important because they are the heraldic custodians of a vital part of our history."

Dr. Strong is not sure how many of these houses can be saved with their furnishings, but he is sure the means must be found. "Our great houses," he reminds, "are not only for the British people to enjoy, they are part of the architectural heritage of the world."

Organizations such as the three-year-old Royal Oak Foundation, at 41 East 72nd Street in New York, and Scottish-American Heritage, Inc., at 50 East 50th in New York, are both American preservation and educational societies whose members can give tax-exempt gifts to forward important preservation projects in both England and Scotland.

Anyone trying to plot an itinerary for visits to stately homes, which are scattered the length and breadth of England, needs assistance. A single volume called "Historic Houses, Castles, and Gardens" lists all such places, with days and hours open to the public, admission charges, and other information. It is available for \$2.95 from the British Travel Bookshop, Ltd., 690 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10019. The same book is available in England from British Travel Association, 64th St. James Street, London, SW 1A 1NF for \$1.10.

travel



Visitor's favorite — Sir Winston's old home, Chartwell, at Westerham, Kent

Keystone photo

arts/books

German actor talks about 'A Bridge Too Far'

'Hard feelings from that horrid war have vanished'

By David Sterritt

Deventer, the Netherlands
"I don't mind playing the bad guy or the good guy. I don't care which side my character is on. The one thing I'm not too keen on is wearing this kind of uniform. . . ."

Hardy Kruger is speaking quietly, on location with the mammoth war epic "A Bridge Too Far." He plays General Ludwig, the talented German leader who smugly intones, "We are, forgive me, at war. And, may I also add, winning." It is an ironic part for Kruger to undertake, as becomes evident to anyone who sees him shed as much of his costume as possible during the brief pauses between takes.

Interview

"I was a schoolboy during the last war, in Germany," the actor explains. "I remember quite vividly how I hated that uniform. I never thought I would wear one in a picture. But you have to overcome that feeling once you get into the profession. . . ."

"Anyway, I won't allow it to color my portrayal. Political aspects don't play any part in this story. It's the story of a battle and how it was won, not the history of the Third Reich. . . ."

So Kruger describes his role objectively: "I play a German general with the idea of blowing up the Nijmegen bridge to stop the Allies from coming, because he knows there's no one behind him. He is an amalgamation of a number of characters in the book; out of two or three genuine generals they made one, so the picture wouldn't run five hours. He simply represents the tough enemy, difficult to beat."

"The book" is Cornelius Ryan's hefty account of Operation Market Garden, a bold but ill-fated Allied attempt to bring World War II to an early close. The movie version was produced by Joseph E. Levine and directed by Richard Attenborough at a phenomenal cost of more than \$25 million. Kruger is one of 13 international stars in the cast. It is his first major screen appearance since "Barry Lyndon," though his name has been in demand ever since the 1960s classic "Sunrise and Cybèle."

Kruger went into "A Bridge Too Far" expecting it to elicit ready response among German audiences. "Some of the pictures more or less like this—'This Longest Day' and some Yugoslav partisan pictures—have found interest in Germany. There is a curiosity among the younger generation, of course,



In a uniform he dislikes for 'A Bridge Too Far'

and moviegoers are often younger people who haven't lived through the war and are restricted to reading about it.

"I don't think Germans would go if it were a propaganda picture, like all the countries had to do during the war—showing nothing but the evil in the enemy. But what I like about this script [by William Goldman] is that it deals on an authentic basis, not showing the enemy as a baby-eating army but rather as men defending a line that others are attacking. This is more or less true, so the audience doesn't mind."

"Of course, these days the young Germans might actually cheer for the Allies. But maybe they will just sit and observe the situation. The younger generation in Germany has changed completely. A few years ago I did a film in England with an international crew behind the cameras, and when they were together I couldn't tell the difference between the British and the Germans. There used to be a time when you could say something was typically French or someone was a typical Englishman. But that has changed. They wear the same beards and jeans and haircuts, and practically speak the same language."

Kruger went into "A Bridge Too Far" expecting it to elicit ready response among German audiences. "Some of the pictures more or less like this—'This Longest Day' and some Yugoslav partisan pictures—have found interest in Germany. There is a curiosity among the younger generation, of course,

"Oh, there is still quite a difference in mentalities. Even in the U.S., someone from Wisconsin is obviously different from a Texan or a New Englander. Europeans are different in bringing and mentality. But these days everyone travels—to just a selected few—and they mix, and learn different languages. And as soon as you can speak with another mentally—and live with it, even once a year—you begin to understand it. And if there ever has been a hard feeling because of that horrible war, it has vanished."

Kruger hails the advent of "a new type of war or antiwar film," such as Costa-Gavras's "Special Section" in which the French criticize their own behavior during very difficult periods. The more films do this, the more nations will feel respect for their neighbors."

Thus Kruger applauds "A Bridge Too Far" for showing not just Allied heroes but "shell-shocked soldiers, fear, people on all sides who just don't want to die. This is different from old films that showed only great national feeling. Now we show that it's part of human nature to be afraid and evil and angry and good. Once you do that your neighbor will love you much more, and begin to respect you."

Paradoxically, Kruger has never worked in a German film since his early stage and movie training ended. "Twenty years ago," he recalls, "from 1954 to 1958, I fought a one-man fight against the whole of the German film industry. And of course I lost it. I was bound to lose it. I asked the producers to make pictures that would tell about the people, and choose subjects that would be of interest outside the boundaries of the country."

"But they were happy doing provincial stories that were of interest only to Germans. I couldn't see, and still can't see, why a country that had produced such fine work during the '20s and '30s couldn't do the same today."

Kruger still lives in Germany—south of Munich, with his family—but internationalism pervades his private life, too. "I practically live on the road," he acknowledges, "returning to home whenever I have a break."

Having worked with such great directors as Howard Hawks, Robert Aldrich, and Otto Preminger, he would like to turn filmmaker himself someday. "The life of an actor is easier, undoubtedly, but I think it will be a great pleasure to direct my own pictures—contemporary stories, probably. There comes a moment, after you acted for many years, when you feel you're just reproducing somebody else's thoughts. If you directed, you would be more creative—writing a story with your camera. . . ."

'Terra Nostra': a puzzle wrapped up inside a novel

Terra Nostra, by Carlos Fuentes. New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 788 pp. \$15. London: Secker & Warburg. £5.50.

By Charles R. Larson

"*Terra Nostra*" is one of the most fascinating works I have read in years—an absorbing, intellectual puzzle, whose opposing philosophical tensions are set up in a narrative that is at once incredible, monstrous, and astounding.

As the title implies, the geography is the center of the world; and the time spans from the beginning of written records, though the implications go back further and stretch into the future. Though the symbolic parameters are this encompassing, the central focus is more restrictive: Spain during and after the Crusades, when mankind is about to emerge from (re)colonialism into enlightenment, roughly, perhaps, from 1200 to the 1700s.

The three divisions of the narrative are symbolically interlocked by a quest for order (political stability, personal freedom, the rise of the masses), and illumination (the rise of Christianity, science, and technology).

During the first division, the author's protagonist has collapsed a series of spiritual beings and queens into an archetypal figure, he calls Felipe (El Señor). After his return from the

Crusades, Felipe dedicates his life to mortification, and the construction of a massive castle and cathedral on the Spanish plains. The sense of expectation is brilliantly controlled here because of the panorama of secondary figures: the monks and the nuns inside the castle, the workers outside, on the brink of rebellion, who painstakingly construct the cathedral. Lesser figures include a side-show of court freaks and functionaries—all vividly characterized by their perverseness, their monstrosity.

Fuentes characterizes the age as a time of blasphemy, sorcery, superstition, and above all, self-mortification.

Abruptly, a mysterious figure arrives—cryptically referred to as the Pilgrim. It is his story (told to Felipe's court) that constitutes the major portion of "The New World," the second division of the novel. The Pilgrim has returned from an incredible sea voyage that took him to the New World—America, and more specifically, Mexico (Fuentes's birthplace). There he visited an El Dorado, where the Indians were living in primitive luxury and wealth, sharing their whole community.

What he observed was a quasi-primitive paradise, not a step forward in the advance-

ment of civilization but a step backward to a symbiotic world where man lives in harmony with nature and his fellow men. But further inland the Pilgrim discovered radically different cultures (Mayan and Aztec), founded on blood and (once again) the expendability of human life. In time the Pilgrim sees these people as a mirror image of Spanish feudalism. The age of expansionism is about to begin. (As one might expect, the novel is violently anti-Spanish.)

"The Next World" effectively completes the colonization of the New World. Although Felipe initially rejects the Pilgrim's story (after all, the world is flat), Guzman is sent out to conquer and convert—and bring back, of course, one-fifth of the spoils for the crown. While the conquest is going on, radical social changes occur outside of Felipe's palace. The masses are rising; they demand their rights.

Although the main narrative thrust centers on Felipe and Spain and the Spanish conquest of the New World, the novel flashes back to the last days of the Aztec Empire, and forward to the last days of the Mayan Empire. The author's vision is total, spanning 1,000 years before the millennium. In each instance, Fuentes presents us with a reign of madness, of sexual debauchery, and ex-

ploration of the masses at the hand of the royal few. Yet, oddly enough, Fuentes's final picture of mankind is not so pessimistic, nor would I say that the novel is such. Rather, it is full of life, ultimately a celebration of life though in terms predictable from the pen of confirmed Marxist.

Though Fuentes keeps telling us that the story has had its second chance and failed, the conclusion of the novel denies this. More specifically, Fuentes sees our earth slowly moving towards perfection:

Nothing completely disappears, everything is transformed; what we believe to be dead has but changed place. What is it thought. What is thought, is. Everything contains the aura of what it was previously, and the aura of what it will be when it disappears. You belong simultaneously to the present, the past, and the future; to today's epic, yesterday's and tomorrow's freedom.

To enrich lives with beauty and understanding through music.

MUSIC & ARTS INSTITUTE

COLLEGE OF

MUSIC • DRAMA • OPERA

2622 JACKSON ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94119

Rose McKee, Director Telephone (415) 887-1446

BACHELOR OF MUSIC DEGREE

Approved for Foreign Students

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Fully accredited

Co-ed • Day & Boarding •

National & International students

Superior facilities and staff

• Small classes

• Individual attention

• Riding, swimming, etc.

In scenic Arizona

• Catalog

• Arts summer school

Nathaniel C. Fenster

5500 E. Ocotillo Drive

Tucson, Arizona 85715

(602) 748-3346

Write for a Prospectus

Circle 10, Post Office Box 1000

EDUCATION

French/German

L'Ouganda : un pays riche en ruine

[Traduction d'un article paraissant à la page 18]

par Katy Hansen

Les bavouilleries du président de l'Ouganda, Idi Amin Dada, qui font les gros titres des journaux du monde, paraissent être réglées afin de détourner l'attention du mode d'existence à l'intérieur de son pays. Et qui se détournent de jour en jour.

Appelé jadis la « perle de l'Afrique » par Winston Churchill, ce pays agricole, potentiellement riche, recule lentement vers une économie de subsistance digne du XIX^e siècle. Des denrées qui étaient exportées autrefois sont maintenant importées et parfois ne sont même pas disponibles.

Par exemple, le sucre était jadis cultivé en Ouganda, raffiné et exporté. Aujourd'hui cette denrée est rare. Quand elle paraît irrégulièrement sur le marché, les Ougandais doivent faire la queue pour le payer 10 fr. la livre. Bien que l'on puisse voir le cuivre à sucre pousser dans les champs, les raffineries travaillent à 20 % de leur capacité opérationnelle.

Les vêtements et les articles de cuisine sont disponibles mais sont très chers. Une chemise neuve vaut 150 fr., une cuvette en matière plastique coûte 50 fr. Une tasse ordinaire avec soucoupe se vend 15 fr. et une casserole en acier inoxydable d'une contenance de deux litres coûte plus de 500 fr. La viande — n'importe quelle viande, bovine ou maudaine — se vend 8,75 fr. la livre lorsqu'elle est disponible. Les œufs coûtent 16,50 fr. la douzaine.

Le gouvernement a essayé de contrôler les prix de la viande et des œufs; mais quand des escouades militaires font respecter ces prix, les marchands abandonnent leur commerce. Ils ne peuvent gagner leur vie en vendant aux prix imposés. La viande et les œufs ont parfois disparu complètement du marché.

Bien que Kampala, la capitale, soit toujours une métropole animée, les gens ont tendance à retourner dans les villages périphériques. Les salaires ne sont pas élevés de pair avec les prix et les travailleurs quittent leur travail pour la

Uganda: ein reiches Land vor dem Ruin

[Dieser Artikel erscheint auf Seite 18 in englischer Sprache.]

Von Katy Hansen

Das Possenspiel, das Ugandas Präsident Idi Amin treibt und das in aller Welt Schlagzeilen macht, scheint zeitlich so inszeniert zu sein, daß es die Aufmerksamkeit von den sich äußerlich verästelnden Lebensbedingungen in seinem Land ablenkt.

Mit diesem landwirtschaftlich potentiell reichen Land, das einst von Winston Churchill die „Perle Afrikas“ genannt wurde, geht es langsam bergab. Seine Wirtschaft entspricht dem Entwicklungsgang des 19. Jahrhunderts. Güter, die früher exportiert wurden, müssen jetzt eingeführt werden und sind beweisen nicht einmal erzielbar.

Zuckerrohr hauptsächlich wurde, einst in Uganda angebaut, raffiniert und der Zucker exportiert. Heute ist Zucker eine Rarität. Wenn er kommt und wagt auf den Markt kommt, müssen die Ugandische Schlinge stehen und 4,80 Mark für das Pfund bezahlen. Man kann zwar Zuckerrohr auf den Feldern sehen, aber die Raffinerien sind nur zu 20 Prozent ausgenutzt.

„Bauernhof überall“, schreibt der Präsident. Ich aber sehe leider! Ein neuer Handkoffer 70 Mark, eine Abwaschschüssel aus Plastik 25 Mark. Für eine einfache Tasse mit Untersetzer werden 7 Mark und für einen kleinen Kochtopf aus rostfreiem Stahl mehr als 250 Mark verlangt. Fleisch — Jedes Fleisch ob gut oder schlecht — kostet 4 Mark das Pfund, wenn es erzielbar ist. Ein Dutzend Eier kostet 7,00 Mark.

Die Regierung hat sich bemüht, die Preise für Fleisch und Eier zu kontrollieren, wenn jedoch diese Preise von der Atmosphäre durchgesetzt werden, geben die Ugandier ihr Geschäft auf. Sie können bei den kontrollierten Preisen nicht existieren. Manchmal sind Fleisch und Eier vollständig vom Markt verschwunden.

Obgleich Kampala, die Hauptstadt, immer noch eine geschäftige Metropole ist, ist zu beobachten, daß die Menschen wieder aufs Land ziehen. Die Gehölle haben nicht mit den Preisen Schritt gehalten, und die Arbeiter, geben

chiffre de toutes les exportations. Des cafétiers fermes où ils peuvent cultiver leur propre nourriture.

Même à Kampala, les gens sont susceptibles d'avoir leur propre *shamba* (petit jardin de terre) où ils peuvent cultiver du *matooke*, une espèce de banane non sucrée qui est cuite et réduite en purée comme les pommes de terre.

Dans la partie sud de l'Ouganda, la production de vivres a toujours été simple — laissez simplement pousser les bananiers. Mais cultiver des vivres pour la consommation locale devient rapidement le seul effort agricole. C'est un changement incroyable pour un pays qui a tiré 90 % de ses revenus de l'exportation.

Bien que la production décline, le revenu total des exportations est demeuré relativement constant tout au long des années pendant lesquelles le président Amin a gouverné à cause de la hausse énorme des prix du café à l'échelon mondial. Si finalement ces prix tombaient, l'économie de l'Ouganda serait au bord du dépôt.

Durant les examens de fin d'études en février et mars, les étudiants, les membres de la

faculté et le personnel administratif venant de la grenouille, savoir les présentions du matérialisme, même si elles se présentent en petites quantités à la fois. Il n'est que trop facile de se laisser alourdir et d'être incapable de faire le progrès spirituel nécessaire qui conduira à une vie satisfaisante et pleine de sens.

Lorsque nous élevons notre pensée jusqu'à devenir conscientes de notre identité spirituelle, ce rêve d'une vie matérielle commence à s'effriter et nous faisons l'expérience de la guérison, des ressources de toute autre chose qui nous est nécessaire. Notre compréhension de ce qui est vrai spirituellement est la substance spirituelle de nous alourdir ce qui ne peut qu'arrêter notre progrès.

1 Corinthiens 9:24: "Science et Santé avec la

Écriture", p. 476; 1 Jean 4:63.

Christian Science (Christian Science)

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne et Santé avec la Ecriture de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte anglais. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou commander à Frances G. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

réve humain — le rêve qu'il existe un entendement ou une identité séparés de Dieu. En réalité, la seule vraie conscience que nous avons est l'Entendement lui-même, Dieu.

Lorsque nous élevons notre pensée jusqu'à devenir conscientes de notre identité spirituelle, ce rêve d'une vie matérielle commence à s'effriter et nous faisons l'expérience de la guérison, des ressources de toute autre chose qui nous est nécessaire. Notre compréhension de ce qui est vrai spirituellement est la substance spirituelle de nous alourdir ce qui ne peut qu'arrêter notre progrès.

1 Corinthiens 9:24: "Science et Santé avec la

Écriture", p. 476; 1 Jean 4:63.

Christian Science (Christian Science)

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la

Science Chrétienne et Santé avec la Ecriture de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte anglais. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou commander à Frances G. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la

Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page Home Forum

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

Home Forum page 18, English version of the article

The Home Forum.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Kate and I

It isn't that I'm not fond of babies. It's just that I'm fonder of children. Oh, yes, there's a difference.

Take Kate for example. (I'll call her Kate, and I think that, in fact, may well be her name.) Kate is a small bundle of cheerfulness and nappies I encountered visiting a London flat not long ago. Kate is definitely a baby rather than a child.

I go to know Kate because her Mother, with a trust I still find baffling, decided to go out with Margaret, the flat's resident mother of three children (as opposed to babies), to a meeting, leaving me unprepared in charge of her offspring. "Oh," Margaret told her airily, "Christopher's a very good babysitter." And somehow my own doubts on the subject failed to communicate. As they went out of the door, Kate's mother said, "I've no idea how she'll be; I've never left her before."

The three children, aware perhaps of their comparative maturity, went to bed without demur. Kate did not. She didn't even go to bed with demur. She just didn't go to bed.

At first I felt a certain fellow-feeling with Kate. After all we had some things in common. We were both visitors. We were both being left alone with each other for the first time. Kate didn't know me any more than I knew Kate. And neither of us wanted to waste the best hours of the evening.

I tried conversation. But this proved, for all its energy, to have limits. "Chair," said Kate. "Yes, chair," I said. "Oooh," Kate added. "Oh, yes, book," I agreed. "Ink," proclaimed Kate. "Ink!" I asked. "Ink! Ink!" an insistence had crept into her voice. A slight worry crept into mine. "How do you mean - ink?" Kate began to march round and round the sofa, occasionally moving a cushion and then, with enormous effort, putting it back again. "Ink. Ink. INK!"

"I . . . wish . . . I knew . . . what you were talking about," I muttered, thinking that perhaps a complete sentence might help at this juncture. It did. A drink! Of course, she wants a drink! She downed it with a dangerous eagerness, wonderfully not spilling a drop, and said "Ore!" "Ore?" I asked, at last getting the measure of her truncated exclamations. "Are you really are it's ate to ave ora?" Well, yes, she was quite sure about that, so she did.

Time passed. Kate showed no signs of decreasing liveliness. I arranged some pillows on the floor. I thought she might like to sit on them. Even lie on them. Instead she put them all on top of each other, and then shoved a book at me, ordering me to read it. I read. She decided to sit in my lap to listen. Ah, perhaps, I thought, she'll go to sleep if I



Courtesy of The Cincinnati Art Museum

Margot and Her Mother 1901: Drawing by Mary Cassatt

read quietly and soothingly, and then I'll just put her in her cot. Obscurely the book thrust at me was "The Diary of a Nobody." I read what presented itself, in the slowest, tranquil voice I could muster.

"Little Percy set up a deafening yell here, and when Carrie tried to pacify him, he slapped her face."

"I was so annoyed, I said: 'That is not my idea of bringing up children, Mrs. James.' Mrs. James said: 'People have different

ideas of bringing up children - even your son Lupin is not the standard of perfection!'

Kate shut the book. She'd had enough - and she wasn't going to be foisted into sleep by such low tactics. She slipped off my lap, and made a sudden discovery: her mother was missing. "Mum? Mum?" she inquired.

"Mummy's back soon. Gone to a meeting."

But as I said it, the explanation faded on my lips. I was now speaking a language which

couldn't possibly have any meaning for Kate, a language involving the future and the past, and an event without reference.

"Mum? Mum?" she reiterated. At this point my blundering began in earnest. "Oh, come on, it's time you were asleep." I marched over and drew the curtains. "It is now NIGHT-TIME, Kate."

"MUM-MUM-MUM-MUM!"

That's enough, I decided. I picked her up and plonked her on the cushions. Defiance was written all over her. Everything about her said, "You're not my Mummy, and you're not going to get me to sleep." Calmness - absolute calmness - that's what's needed. With deliberate gentleness I put her on my lap, and leant her back, and maintained a most unnatural silence. She wanted to sleep now, almost as much as she didn't want to. But gradually she dozed off. Apparently I wasn't such a bad substitute, after all. Then with minute convulsive movements I carried her, still sleeping, to her cot. I lowered her into it like an egg into a nest. I very slowly drew my hands away, slowly, slowly, then

Y-E-E-E-E-E-A-A-A-A-A-A-A-A-A-A!!!! The egg hatched instantly into a bawling, yelling screaming, breathlessly screeching peacock. "Right, young lady, you scream then. You just scream. See if I come." I returned grimly to the other room. The screaming went on, and on, and on.

And on, and still on.

And, well, yes, that's right, on.

And . . . I won't give in! In these circumstances it is absolutely imperative not to go back on your word; the child needs to know that the adult is not always at his beck and call; a good cry never did a baby any harm - where on earth did these nursery thoughts come to me from? Who can guess their hidden source? Anyway they strike as very sound, very sound. And then Kate played her act of trumps.

The screech was interspersed with gasps, and then the gasps were interspersed with a miserable, pleading tiny mouse-voice, but often in its anger, saying: "Eh! - (gasp) - Eh! - (gasp) - EH!"

Oh Jerusalem! She must mean she's, oh no, we?

So Kate won. I went and picked her up, and held her, and comforted her, and spoke profusely to her for my complete lack of knowledge, and promised her it would all come out right in the end, and, and,

Back in the armchair, her sobs accompanied her into an exhausted sleep, and they too gradually quieted, and there I sat, with Kate stretched across my arms like a grateful cat. In the precisely unmoving position that the returning parents later found me in, and, made a sudden discovery: her mother was missing. "Mum? Um?" she inquired.

"Mummy's back soon. Gone to a meeting." But as I said it, the explanation faded on my lips. I was now speaking a language which

Christopher Andrew

Just open the letter!

Children are hysterical interrogators. They interrogate the world, interrogate themselves about the wonders of the universe, expecting immediate answers as to why the galaxy has petals and a dalmatian dog spots, why dough rises and a violin is shaped the way it is. Why? is their very favourite word.

In later life, although the thirst for knowledge may persist, it is noticeable that adults become more and more reluctant to assume it the older they grow. It seems as though they have gradually found a need for wonder: that they definitely prefer wondering how on earth a vast crane erected on the top of a building than asking somebody who knows the answer,

To lose oneself in a mystery is evidently the most delightful experience. I am curious about the 'wonders' of the universe, expecting immediate answers as to why the galaxy has petals and a dalmatian dog spots, why dough rises and a violin is shaped the way it is. Why? is their very favourite word.

At the moment of writing I have a mystery in my mind. What is it? I have been trying to solve it for a fortnight. I have been speculating about this marvellous affair, with so many curves and cupolas surrounding such a splendid central dome. It is faintly reminiscent of the Taj Mahal, only beige, of course, and made of canvas. Yesterday some elegant wooden palings were put around it. And there it is. Waiting for what? I wonder?

To my mind it is far too grand for a pop concert, or a flower show, or anything but the smartest of parties. Yet who, pray, is allowed to give a party in a public park? And why such pretentiousness and privacy? Can the Queen be coining there? Or the Lord

Vivian and London? Or some Vandykeval Vivian? I and my neighbours have been trying to figure out what it is. I guess who their letters are from by puzzling over the calligraphies and trying to decipher the postmarks instead of just opening the envelopes and finding out.

We don't know anybody who lives in Leeds, do we?" "Leeds? No, I don't think so. Unless it's that pottery man we met on the tour?" "I rather think he lived in Sheffield. And anyway, it looks like a woman's handwriting." Giant mystery. And the guessing will not stop until someone has to have the breakfast table and go to work. Better open it, dear, and see.

Virginia Graham

'Glance and nod, and bustle by'

It seems that today, in the Western world, travel has become almost a necessity of existence. Once a year at least comes the time when we modern nomads are driven to set off for pastures new in pursuit of the unfamiliar and the beautiful.

Although Emerson has informed us that we can only find beauty if we carry it with us, we do not allow ourselves to be daunted by any suspicion that we may be on a wild goose chase. We never doubt that we have

garding our sightseeing as highly educational. Unlike the Grand Tourist, the modern Grand Hustler on his "package" excursion has no time for that long and leisurely intercourse with foreign people that was the most rewarding element of the Grand Tour. As a rule he hardly mixes with them at all. Again, when it comes to these "sights," I think that many hard-driven tourists today are not so much absorbing the sights as collecting them.

Naturally, sights may be merely collected

for other reasons than lack of time. I remember the English lady I met at the entrance to the Academia in Venice, who brightened perceptibly when she was told the gallery was closed for the day. "I've seen so many," she confided to me. She was a collector, I feel, from a sense of duty, and I could not but admire her devoted, and obviously self-sacrificing, pursuit of culture.

There are less commendable motives. I cannot forget that there are notable sights that have meant little to me, but which I was pleased to add to my "bag" - simply because I enjoy at times emptying the bag, telling my traveler's tale, and proclaiming

"And I've tramped Britain and I've tramped Gaul

And the Pontic shore where the snow-flakes fall"

- or words to that effect.

Yet mainly I try to absorb all I can, but too often there is simply not the time to do more than, in Arnold's phrase, to "glance and nod, and bustle by." I tell myself that if I do not return from my travels a wiser, or more cultured man, at least I return better informed in a superficial way; but I am ashamed at how much I have only "collected." It would I think be a different story if I could travel as frequently as I pleased, without expense or trouble - if, say, I had a flying carpet!

"But you have," remarked Anthea.

"Oh, indeed?"

"Yes," she went on. "And you owe it entirely to being a collector as well as an absorber. What do we do when we have an urge to travel, and cannot get away? We draw on our collection of photograph slides, get out the projector, and are instantly transported on the sitting-room carpet to foreign parts!"

I must say the Collector was somewhat consoled by this view. Eric Forbes-Boyd

Blackberrying

A chime of cowbells floats upon the air.
The woods are pungent with the scent
Of cedar and bergamot. Soon we shall reach

A clearing where the skies
Are a blue transparency. In a moment now

We shall come to the spring.

Have you ever tasted water so sparkling cold,
so convincing?

Just as I thought:
The berries are at their peak, ripe to the point
Of iridescence. I like the sound

Like a muted dreamboat as they hit the pall
Stick out your tongue.

Even your laughter is purple.

John Robert Quinn

The Monitor's religious article

Watch those weights!

In a story by Mark Twain, "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County," a frog was fed BB shot by the owner of a competing frog so that he would not be able to leap far enough to win the jumping contest. In fact, he couldn't leap at all - he just sat there.

As human beings in everyday life, we must be careful not to swallow something that could just as surely load us down as the BB shot did the frog - the claims of materialism, even if they do come in small quantities at a time. It is all too easy to let ourselves become weighted down and not able to make the spiritual progress necessary to lead purposeful and satisfying lives.

The Apostle Paul spoke of winning a race. "Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize? So run, that ye may obtain." It is not that one person alone will win, and that the rest of us may as well give up - quite the contrary.

In this race for success and satisfaction we all win, because the one who wins is the true identity of each of us. It is our real, spiritual selfhood.

What is this spiritual selfhood? Christian Science reveals the truth that Christ Jesus healed by. It explains that man is actually the spiritual image of God, divine Spirit, and that the universe, created by God, is a wholly spiritual one. What a change this makes in our concept of life! Instead of being forced to accept the limitations of matter and a matter-existence - which automatically weight us down - we are free to recognize our true nature and to race forward, to progress in spiritual understanding.

But, one might say, what about this mortal body and mind I've been thinking of as me? Isn't this real? It certainly appears to be, but so far as it is mortal and material it's a false sense of identity. We can reach beyond its limitations to our real, immortal selfhood here and now. The material sense of existence is a human dream - the dream of a mind or selfhood apart from God. Actually, the only true consciousness we have is Mind itself - God.

When we rise to an awareness of our spiritual identity, this dream of material life begins to fall away, and we experience healing, supply, or whatever it is that we need. Our understanding of what is true spiritually is manifested humanly.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, in speaking of the differences between spiritual and material manhood, writes, "Learn this, O mortal, and earnestly seek the spiritual status of man, which is outside of all material selfhood."

I have often prayed for success in the business world. Then, when it "flooded in," I counted my success in terms of what we might call BB shot - money. But it would weigh me down, because it was measured by the amount of material possessions I had. The spirit, instead of Spirit, was substance and reality. Thus weighted down, I would soon have to start all over again with my prayer for business success. I scraped the bottom of the money barrel a couple of times before I finally broke through to the realization that spiritual substance is the only substance. And

You can have a paperback copy of this book by sending £1.80 with this coupon.

Address: _____

Postcode: _____

Enclosed is £1.80 plus 30p to cover postage and handling.

John 12:47

BIBLE VERSE

And if any man hear my words
and believe not, I judge him not;
for I came not to judge the world,
but to save the world.

John 12:47

Virginia Graham

Publisher: C. C. Thomas
Publishers Agent: 45 Grosvenor Place, 8th Floor,
London SW1X 7JH

Please send me a paperback copy of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." (L)

Name: _____

Address: _____

Postcode: _____

Enclosed is £1.80 plus 30p to cover postage and handling.

OPINION AND...

Joseph C. Harsch

Moscow's dwindling clientele

Fidel Castro is having the old Cuban Embassy in Washington tidied up. The same is being done to the old U.S. Embassy in Havana. No one is saying how soon there will again be a Cuban ambassador in Washington, or an American one in Havana, but Mr. Castro seems to be moving persistently in that direction. He has just been particularly cordial to his latest American visitor, Sen. Frank Church of Idaho.

This is not happening because anyone in Washington thinks it important to the United States to renew normal relations with Mr. Castro's Cuba. A modus vivendi exists which is satisfactory to the United States. Everyone involved understands that there are to be no Soviet strategic weapons deployed against the United States on Cuban soil or in Cuban waters. That matter was settled by the Cuban missile crisis.

In times past Mr. Castro used to try to export his brand of communism to other Latin-American countries. Washington did not like that at all. But not for a long time has any Che Guevara tried to plant a Cuban communist mission on other soil. Mr. Castro is more or less out of the ideological export business — or out of it enough to cease being a serious disturbance to the hemisphere.

True, Washington does not particularly enjoy having a Soviet client state in the middle of the Caribbean, but there are compensations. Moscow subsidizes Cuba. That lets Washington off the hook. Cuba has cost Washington nothing since the Castro revolution. Moscow pays out a million dollars a day for the luxury of having a client under Uncle Sam's doorstep.

This is a situation with which Washington has been able to live quite well for a long time. Washington can get along without Mr. Castro's friendship. Washington is not wooing him. It is, he is not, anyone in Washington, who is seeking to reopen the old channels of relations. And that is interesting.

Mr. Castro is not the only client of Moscow who has found the relationship less than satisfactory. China and Egypt are the most prominent former clients who pulled away from Moscow, but not the only ones. A year ago the Sudan and Somalia were clients. Today the Sudan is vigorously anti-Soviet and Somalia is in transition.

Partly, this tendency for Soviet clients to drift away is because Moscow is notoriously stingy with its clients. It gives away in overseas and less than the British give to their former colonies, which is very much so.

aid is expensive and hard to get. The terms are never generous.

But there is another factor here which is generally overlooked. Nations as well as individuals gain or lose momentum. For a long time the world generally saw the Soviet Union as a rising and advancing force in the world. It was big, and going places. It was growing in military strength. It was expanding its range of influence. Its economy, while sluggish, seemed to be immune to the ills of Western economies. There was no visible unemployment or visible inflation. A lot of people around the world thought of the date, 1984, as being the moment when the Soviet Union would be the top power of the world.

Well, 1984 is not far ahead. The world is moving up to it. But somehow the Soviet Union is no longer in perceptible motion toward that position which Nikita Khrushchev predicted and which many a Westerner feared. Something has gone wrong with the momentum.

A recent CIA report on "Soviet Economic Problems and Prospects" tells much of the reason. The United States is not alone in facing an energy problem. The Soviet Union is coming up fast to the moment when it, too, will have to begin importing oil, unless it cuts back

drastically on consumption. But to cut back on consumption would either slow down industrial development or cause a lot of citizen dis-appointment.

The Soviet economy could be more efficient and adjust to dwindling oil supplies, says the report, if it could give up centralized control and allow private enterprise. But the Soviet system is built around a vast bureaucracy. To decentralize the economy would be to take jobs away from the bureaucrats and that could cause a revolution. In theory also Moscow could slow down on weapons production, but that would be to weaken Moscow's greatest single element of world strength. That is probably the last thing it will do.

There is no specific date given in the report when Moscow's wasteful use of raw materials and labor will bring the moment of truth. But the crunch will come between 1980 and 1983. The year 1984 will fall inside the time when the leadership in Moscow will face problems as serious as those confronting the Western world, and probably much more serious. They will have to choose among the following: cutting back on military spending, on civilian consumption, on supporting the bureaucracy, or supporting the empire.

George Orwell was a pessimist.

Groucho — the misanthrope everybody loved

Melvin Maddocks

When comedians put another comedian on a pedestal, it often turns out to be their own. Thus Red Skelton paid final tribute to Groucho Marx as "one of the greatest of the clowns." Monologues like George Burns gave him a last hand for his "wit" and "famous lines," Woody Allen described him as a man with "an outrageous unseemly disregard for order" — which sounds exactly the way Woody might wish to be described himself. One coincidentally pointed out that Groucho was "anti-establishment" before there was an Establishment, while George Jessel seemed to think he was the toastmaster among toastmasters.

Body-snatching, the 19th-century crime, has been succeeded by personality-snatching. When an elegist burlesks a celebrity, he works away until the departed resembles less his original self than — what do you know? — the elegist, idealized.

And, of course, the audience gets into the act. "Boy, was he funny!" a Groucho fan was heard to say in all innocence. "He had just my sense of humor."

Must this prickliest of porcupines become everybody's Teddy bear?

Such distortion is not entirely the fault of the survivors' egos. Like any comedian, Groucho collaborated in his own popularity. Beneath a certain air of recklessness nobody

things Groucho knew. He had mastered almost every known method of making human beings laugh, from aphorism to pratfall.

As with Charlie Chaplin, as with W. C. Fields, everybody has a favorite Groucho moment — a line or a particular bit of business that seems to distill the quintessence of Marxism. At that moment the costume is just baggy enough. The nonsequitur, you get the eyes that rolled beyond all limits of credibility and the eyebrows that wagged until the rest of the face seemed a mere appendage.

Then there was the walk. Designed for fast entrances and even faster exits, this predatory crouch signaled a man perfectly willing to trade his neighbor's 10-year-old horse for your new Mercedes. If only you'd be reasonable, and for a little cash.

As further insurance Groucho thought up funny names. If — impossible thought! — you refused to laugh at him concerning the whole universe, you had to laugh at Dr. Hugo Z. Quackenbush or Captain Jeffrey T. Spaulding doing it.

There was a serious man trapped inside Groucho, signaling to get out. But even when alive, he stood no chance against his admirers. Now he is fated to be beloved, almost as if he were Jack Benny. He is doomed to be made a member of all the clubs. He might have gotten his biggest laugh out of that.

Why South Koreans worry

By Scott Thompson

Pannmunjom, Korea. There, until we discovered evidence ourselves, we could hit Seoul — and it is virtually invulnerable to attack.

Pyongyang is three times as far from here as is Seoul. More pertinently, North Korea's suppliers are just across its borders, one-tenth the distance from the North Korean capital to the instance of Seoul's supplier across the Pacific. A colonel showed me through the telescope the statue 15 miles away of Kim Il Sung. It is 100 feet high and covered in bronze. He tells me that the North has all the military advantages. But "history of war tells us that the aggressor cannot destroy every defensive position. My men will hold."

I believe him, but my confidence is shaken. It is not easy to explain to the Korean why President Carter is withdrawing U.S. ground forces. The older ones remind you what happened to the last time that was done — in 1964.

And they tell you how Japan distinguished Korea at the end of the last century, despite an American commitment to protect Korea, because Japan gave America a "free hand" in the Philippines. Young Koreans note that Chinese aid to North Vietnam was minimal until the 1975 ceasefire and American withdrawal. Then it multiplied — as did the already substantial Soviet aid while American aid diminished.

The asymmetries are plain enough. One looks north through a telescope to the hills where heavy artillery is buried. Washington refused to believe the South Koreans that it was

gained still more powerful.

So they see a tough road ahead — first of all trying to get America to honor its promise of "adequate" military equipment to compensate for the departing troops. They refuse to talk about their nuclear option, unlike the Japanese who, as a result of Mr. Carter's policy, now are much more openly weighing a nuclear future; but it is ironic that the first effect of the Carter policy has been to increase the popularity of President Park vastly, by all accounts here, and to stimulate serious consideration of a nuclear option. They could not develop bombs before the Americans depart, so there will in any case be a delicate period in the early 1980s when they will be vulnerable to an attack from the North.

Koreans are worried, despite the continuing growth of their economy (their exports have increased 20,000 percent since President Park took office 14 years ago). "Will it all be for naught?" One wondered in my presence. It is difficult not to share some of these concerns after a week in this country.

Professor Thompson, former White House Fellow assigned to the Pentagon, teaches at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

COMMENTARY

Street fighting in England

By Francis Renny

London. It takes a 40-year-old memory to recall anything quite like the street fighting in London and Birmingham this mid-August. In the neighborhoods of Lewisham and Ladywood respectively, more than 250 arrests have been made and over 100 police officers been badly hurt. There has been nothing like it since the prewar Communist Party battled with Sir Oswald Mosley's Fascist Blackshirt brigades in the East End of London.

Birmingham and London police are appalled at the deliberate effort, as they see it, to introduce into Britain a continental interpretation of the role of the forces of law and order: a view which presents the police as "hired lackeys of reactionary circles."

The British public has long been accustomed to pictures of French, Italian, and Japanese policemen fitted up like soldiers and fighting in formation. Its traditional image of the British Bobby is of a single constable, on his own, unarmed and wearing headgear which — while imposing — is scarcely designed for riot-suppression. Senior police officials think the revolutionary leftists can already claim something of a victory in forcing the police to work in massed formations, like troops, and to use equipment like riot-shields, only used before by British police in Ulster.

And like the Communists of the '30s, the International Socialists (or, as they now call themselves, the Socialist Workers Party) maintain that free-speech democratic methods are totally inadequate for dealing with those they consider to be antidemocrats.

But there are some important differences. In the '30s, too, it was the job of the police to see that the fascists did enjoy the rights of democracy. As a result, Communists were often in conflict with the police as well as with the Blackshirts. Today, however, there is scarcely any direct confrontation between extreme left and extreme right. The fighting has been almost entirely in terms of leftists against the police.

In other words, it would appear that the Socialist Workers Party is much less interested in defending the rights of colored immigrants than in polarizing the public and the police and bringing closer the violent overthrow of the social structure. For a mob to capture a police station, take over a town hall, "liberate" a

London borough if only for a few hours would be to create the kind of populist myth on which a revolution can one day be built.

London's Metropolitan Police Commissioner, Mr. David McNeice, is well aware of all this. But he is well aware, too, that the police service of Great Britain is proud of its independence from politics, and that if he starts banning political events outside the framework of the law, he will be treading new and dangerous ground. Even so, this has not prevented the policeman's "trade union," the Police Federation, calling for a ban on all demonstrations likely to lead to public disorder. It is, after all, their members who are getting hurt, and there is little doubt that the attacks upon them are becoming more deliberate and better armed. An escalation to the use of firearms is the ultimate dread.

There is a good deal of alarm in Labour Party circles over the violence. Mr. Bob Chamberlain, Labour Party organizer in Ladywood, Birmingham, declares: "A party which uses violence like this besmirches the word Socialist. They're nothing but Red Fascists themselves. But I'm afraid they have lost control of the boorish boys they've imported from outside."

And Mr. Ron Haywood, General Secretary of the Labour Party says: "I appeal to all Labour Party members to keep away from the extreme left just as they would from the extreme right — there's little to choose between them." What Labour Party officials fear is that the

very word "Socialist" in the SWP's title will turn unthinking voters against Labour. And there is no denying that many of the faces to be seen at Lewisham and Ladywood had been seen earlier trying to urge Labour Party members and trade unionists into violent action on strike picket lines. If it is unfair to blame Labour for the excesses of the SWP, there is at least an overlap in some of their activities.

The SWP has a short history — less than a year old — and if the British far left keeps up its reputation for splitting, it may never enjoy a long life. It has less than 5,000 members, but it keeps special sections for Asian, Irish, West Indian, and other disgruntled minorities. It has its own well-equipped printing plant and a small but full-time and fully paid central committee of ten. In short, it is dedicated, active, ruthless — and fearless.

The SWP's principal spokesman, journalist Paul Foot, flatly refuses to see its use of violence as particularly awful. "The really significant thing," he insists, "is that the fascist National Front is biased on violence. It's not enough to stop their ideas with our arguments, we also have to stop their marches with our bodies. If you're opposed to Fascism, you can't possibly allow those marches to take place."

Say the National Front, smugly, from behind the protecting walls of battered policemen: "To accept that is to accept dictatorship."

Mr. Renny is a British journalist based in London.

Hua ends cultural revolution

By Ross H. Moore

Peking. About two hours into his four-hour political report to the 11th Communist Party Congress, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng declared finally had ended the rate of economic growth, which had been relatively rapid after the Communists took power in 1949.

The justification for these upheavals that Chairman Mao's growing conviction that the chief danger facing communism is the emergence of a new and increasingly privileged elite of powerful Communist Party officials. Only through continuing the revolution with intermittent upheavals, he said, could the development of this new class be checked and the egalitarian ideal of communism still honestly be sought.

And although the events of the past decade have made the Chinese people suspicious of all rhetoric, the clear commitment of the congress to economic development seems to have increased hopes of better days ahead.

The congress was the climax of a transitional period that began after the arrest of radical leaders last October. While the report by Chairman Hua was the dominant event, it was Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping's closing address that nearly summed up the tone and direction set by the congress.

Mr. Teng said in effect that the era of flashy revolutionary rhetoric and political tumult is over and the time to start producing results has begun. "There must be less empty talk and more hard work," was the way he put it.

Although he predictably laid China's problems at the door of the "gang of four" leftist, Mr. Teng really was addressing himself to the larger matter of the country's failure to make impressive strides in economic development during the last decades of Mao Tse-tung's life.

The Chinese are probably comfortable with the formula of praising the man while revising his policies. Yet the more concrete appeal of the 11th congress is the commitment to economic development and the aim of transforming China's

backward economy into a modern one by the year 2000.

The obstacles on the road to rapid economic development are immense, as the leaders themselves are quick to admit, at least in general terms. Yields in the agricultural sector are not increasing fast enough to both feed the population and produce the surpluses so essential to industrialization.

Industrial efficiency is low: The 22 percent increase in industrial production during the past 12 months is more a reflection of immense slack in the economy a year ago than it is evidence of economic takeoff.

The current leaders suggest there is one overriding explanation for this state of affairs — the disruptions caused by the radical "gang of four." But the reality is much more complicated. The explanations range from lack of fertilizer to lack of capital, from lack of good management to lack of motivated workers.

The implicit promise of the 11th congress is that the leaders are going to face these obstacles aggressively and forthrightly. Some of the decisions they must make are going to be difficult.

Government planners are debating the extent to which China can look to foreign capital, technology, and markets for solutions to its economic problems without jeopardizing its socialist system itself. So almost every paragraph of every speech made at the congress and publicly released afterward contains explicit obedience to him.

Meanwhile, the peasants want as many consumer goods as urban workers, who in turn want more than they have now.

©1977 Toronto Globe and Mail

Toward unity in Ulster

By Rosalee E. Dunbar

Northern Ireland because it keeps alive the hope that the North will finally be united with the Republic.

Protestant extremists use the violence as a way of justifying the British presence in the North and to perpetuate moderate Protestants' fears of power-sharing with the Catholics.

The quietly effective work of reconciliation centers such as Carrickfergus in the North and the Glencrory Center in the Republic have opened channels whereby Protestants and Catholics can get to know each other. This coupled with emergence of the "Peace People," led by Mrs. Betty Williams and Mairead Corrigan, have provided opportunities for moderates to stand up and be counted in their support of nonviolent methods.

In reality, there are two forces in operation

that are working in or toward unity, and the future of Northern Ireland rests on whether or not the developing unity among moderates can outstrip the united front presented by the radicals.

Right now, it appears that the extremists have the edge. Without realizing it, perhaps, the Protestant radicals and the Irish Republicans, which supposedly represent Catholic interests, are actually working together to achieve divergent goals. Both need a state of war to achieve their ends.

Professor Thompson, former White House Fellow assigned to the Pentagon, teaches at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

The IRA wants to keep Catholics believing that peace is impossible until the British leave Northern Ireland.

Violence begets violence and that, ultimately, those who support violent methods cannot achieve peace. They are simply carrying forward the same pattern that leads to perpetual and self-destructive chain reactions. In the final analysis, war does not necessarily lead to peace, and Northern Ireland perfectly illustrates this.

In short, now is the time to keep the heat on both sets of extremists and to support the moderates' efforts at uniting themselves and achieving a power-sharing government that will protect both Protestant and Catholic. The fact that there has been some progress in the achievement of a Northern Irish identity which resists even the stereotypes presented by the extremists, and which is manifested particularly through the Peace People, is a sign that progress is being made.

Dr. Dunbar, a graduate of New York University, did her doctoral research in Ireland.